Architecture of an Asylum: St. Elizabeths, 1852-2017
Script Final Draft 3.29.17

Great Hall	Title Wall
TITLE	Architecture of an Asylum: St. Elizabeths, 1852-2017
QUOTE	"The building should be in a **healthful, pleasant, and fertile** district of the country; the land chosen should be **of good quality and easily tilled**; the surrounding scenery should be varied and attractive." --Thomas Kirkbride, 1854
	1855: 60 patients 1867: 280 patients 1875: 718 patients 1883: 994 patients 1890: 1,505 patients 1900: 2,076 patients 1930: 4,503 patients 1935: 5,200 patients 1937: 5,700 patients 1941: 6,600 patients 1945: 7,460 patients 1961: 7,933 patients 1965: 7,585 patients 1971: 3,583 patients 1978: 2,200 patients 1989: 1,500 patients 2003: 600 patients 2010: 293 patients 2017: 17,000 projected employees at the Department of Homeland Security
SE8 copy	Topographical Plan of the Grounds From the *Annual Report*, 1860 *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE100 copy	Site Plan Map, 1895 *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*

SE22 copy	Site Plan Map, 1940 *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE169 copy	Department of Homeland Security Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Master Plan Amendment #2, Draft, 2016 Planning Firm: ZGF *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE280 Object	Gate 2 Lamp Post Early 20th century *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE305 copy	Entrance, Gate 2 with Lamp Post Photograph, 1916 *Rambler Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
Special call-out	What's in a Name? The original tract was named “St. Elizabeths”—with no apostrophe—in the 1660s. Residents and staff unofficially called the hospital St. Elizabeths and tried for decades to change the name, but a formal switch required an act of Congress. During the Civil War, the military located its St. Elizabeth Army General Hospital on the grounds, and recuperating soldiers and sailors used that term for the site. In 1916, Congress finally renamed the mental health hospital to match the colloquial usage.
QUOTE	"The official stationery of the hospital goes…into thousands of homes, and contains printed thereon reference to **the one disease in the whole category of human ailments about which people are most sensitive**. It is unnecessary that this should be so, and it could easily be remedied." --Superintendent William White, 1905
Introduction	Within the Walls St. Elizabeths—walled off from Washington, D.C. for more than 150 years—overlooks the city, with a view of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Thousands of patients and staff members once lived there, and thousands of people work there today. However, most of the city’s residents and visitors have never been behind the wall.

	Walls can isolate, protect, and delineate one type of land use from another. Where once a wall helped keep both patients and neighbors safe, it has also kept the land separate from the rest of the city. The Government Hospital for the Insane, later known as St. Elizabeths, opened in 1855 as a leader in the nation's emerging network of public mental health hospitals. The patient population grew over time, with almost 8,000 at its peak. With far fewer patients in residence at the hospital today, most of the landscape and buildings are being transformed for new uses. This exhibition explores the foundational architectural ideas behind St. Elizabeths; how that model changed over time; and the future of the land behind the wall.
	Gallery Guide
	Telling the Story This exhibition features photographs, drawings, and objects loaned from collections all over Washington, D.C. and displayed here together for the first time. These materials help tell the story of St. Elizabeths, a hospital for the mentally ill. In most cases the users of the objects and the people in the photographs remain anonymous. The campus of St. Elizabeths was built over a period of more than a century, in several stages. The architectural style changed over time, from a main institutional building to a series of Victorian cottages; from a haphazard collection of structures to an organized arrangement of grand, neoclassical structures. Changing ideas about how to best care for the mentally ill guided the architectural choices.
SE263 copy	Patient on Rocking Chair Photograph, 1955 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE10 copy	The Center Building Photograph, 1900 *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE238 copy	Horse Stables Photograph, 19th century *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE97	Nurse

copy	Photograph, c. 1950 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE255 copy	Laboratory Technicians Photograph, 1966 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE140 Object	Patients' Rights Sign, 20th century *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE229 Object	Patient Watercolor Undated *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE328 copy	The Center Building Photograph, 2016 *© Colin Winterbottom*
SE144 Object	Patient Wall Painting from the Center Building Undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE44 Object	Door from the Center Building Undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE104 Object	Brain Tissue and Storage Box Glass Plates, mid-20th century The Blackburn-Neumann Collection of brain tissue is named for Drs. Isaac Blackburn and Meta Neumann. Neumann was a neuropathologist at St. Elizabeths for almost 50 years. Using the extensive bank of brain tissue collected at the laboratory, she studied degenerative brain disorders, making important discoveries on conditions such as Alzheimer's Disease. *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE271 SE230 SE303 Objects	Objects from St. Elizabeths Parlor Table from the Superintendent's Office in the Center Building c. 1900

	Snuff Container Found in the Center Building, undated World War II Ration Book 1940s Over the course of several decades, dozens of buildings that once held administrators, staff, and patients at St. Elizabeths emptied out and were boarded up or demolished. During this time, curators and archivists from several local museums assembled remarkable collections of diverse objects representing regular day-to-day life at the hospital. Throughout this exhibition, a wide variety of artifacts--often displayed for the first time--help tell the story of the thousands of people who once worked and lived at the nation's first federal mental health hospital. *Table: Smithsonian Institution Castle Collection* *Snuff: National Museum of Health and Medicine* *Book: St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
Main Panel	The Land Before the Hospital The land that became the Government Hospital for the Insane was once inhabited by local Piscataway tribes. In 1666, the British government granted the tract to John Charman. The farm passed between owners over the next two centuries. Prominent local landowner Thomas Blagden and his wife Emily Silliman Blagden acquired the farmland in the 1840s. In 1852, the Blagdens reluctantly sold 185 acres of the original St. Elizabeths tract to the federal government for $25,000.
SE7 copy with main panel	Tracts in Washington D.C. Survey map, 1805 This early survey map identifies the St. Elizabeths tract, along the "Eastern Branch of the Potomock." Proponents of a federal mental health hospital, having searched the city for the best site, would later identify this land as an ideal location for their new institution, providing a rural atmosphere with a view of the city. *Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division*
SE312 copy	Potomac City, Including Government Hospital for the Insane Map, 1878 Locating the hospital in the perfect place within the capital city was a priority. Advocates for the mentally ill believed that the grounds should have a pleasant view,

	fresh air, and plentiful space for farming and outdoor recreation. *General Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE315 Object	St. Elizabeths Tract Original deed, 1837 The pleasantly sited St. Elizabeths tract has a long history and has been owned by several prominent city leaders. This deed predates the hospital and shows that Griffith Coombe, “one of the best known men” in Washington, and his wife Julianna Coombe were early owners. *Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE234 copy	“Old Original Farmhouse” Photograph, 1897 “Since seeing you today,” wrote Thomas Blagden in 1852 to Dorothea Dix, “I have had no other opinion (and Mrs. B also) than that I must not stand between you and the beloved farm.” Dix, a social reformer, had convinced the Blagdens that their farm on the St. Elizabeths tract was the perfect site for a mental health hospital. *National Archives and Records Administration*
Area Overview	Historical Ideas about Mental Illness For much of human history, most mental illness was considered incurable. Jails and dwelling places for the poor, or almshouses, were among the only options for people suffering from mental illness if they could not be cared for at home. By the mid-18th century, many colonial cities began to see the benefit of separating the mentally ill from the general population. Specialized hospitals opened, for example, in Virginia and Pennsylvania. At first, these institutions only accepted white and sometimes free black patients. While institutionalized in these early hospitals, patients often met with abusive, brutal, or neglectful treatment. Many caretakers resorted to the use of chains to subdue patients, who rarely recovered from their illnesses.
SE183 copy	*A Rake's Progress*, plate 8, "The Madhouse" Print by William Hogarth, 1735 The idea to institutionalize those suffering from mental illness has a long tradition in Europe and provided a model for early American asylums. Bethlehem (“Bedlam”) Hospital in London assisted the needy, especially the “lunaticke.”

	© Trustees of the British Museum
SE184 copy	Public Hospital for Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds (Eastern Lunatic Asylum), opened 1773 Williamsburg, Virginia Drawing by Thomas Wood, lithograph for hospital circular, 1846 Seeking to help "a poor unhappy set of People who are deprived of their Senses and wander about the Country, terrifying the Rest of their Fellow Creatures," the governor of Virginia constructed one of the British colony's first mental health hospitals. *Special Collections, John D. Rockefeller Jr. Library, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*
Sub panel	Causes for Mental Illness In the mid-19th century, many doctors believed that mental illness was caused by moral failings, marital problems, and the pressures of daily life in an industrializing country. Today, most mental health researchers agree that mental illness is instead caused by a combination of factors including genetics and a chemical imbalance in the brain. Issues can arise as the result of abuse, stress, or traumatic brain injury.
QUOTE	A mental illness is **a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, or mood**. Such conditions may affect someone's ability to relate to others and function each day. --National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2016
SE291 copy on sub panel	Patient Diagnosis, St. Elizabeths Slide, mid-20th century As part of the diagnosis of patient "JF," the doctor noted that the patient had "quarrelsome parents" and was "too closely associated with the mother," suggesting that the mental illness was caused by a troubled family situation. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE292 copy	Patient Diagnosis, St. Elizabeths Slide, mid-20th century This complex chart illustrates a medical emphasis on the patient's family history, sexuality, and alcohol usage. In this case, the doctor notes "bad" hereditary and

	environmental influences, and both repressed "homosexual tendencies" and "heterosexual maladjustment." *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE259 Object	*Prevalence of Syphilis Among Residents of the Government Hospital for the Insane* Book, Edward B. Vedder and William H. Hough American Medical Association, 1915 Before the widespread use of penicillin for the treatment of syphilis, many patient admissions were the result of the late stage of the disease, which was marked by a deterioration of brain function. Research at St. Elizabeths suggested the routine use of a new antibody test to identify syphilitic patients upon admission. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
Main Panel	Moral Treatment St. Elizabeths was founded in the context of the mid-19th century Moral Treatment movement. Moral Treatment included an emphasis on humane care, paternalistic oversight, and manual labor. New Enlightenment intellectuals joined with social reformers to encourage this type of therapeutic regimen. They recommended a new kind of hospital, combining specialized architecture, kind treatment, and fresh air to restore patients to good health.
SE6 copy on sub panel	York Retreat Drawing, c. 1800 The optimistic Moral Treatment movement originated in Europe with Philippe Pinel's Bicêtre hospital in Paris, France and William Tuke's Retreat in York, England. Both hospitals emphasized recreation and light work in a small, quiet, agrarian setting. *Quaker and Special Collections, Haverford College, Haverford, PA*
QUOTE	"The removal of the insane from home and former associations, with **respectful and kind treatment** under all circumstances, and in most cases manual labor, [and] attendance on religious worship on Sunday…are now generally considered as **essential in the Moral Treatment of the Insane**." -- Amariah Brigham, in "American Journal of Insanity," March 1847
Sub panel	Dorothea Dix

	Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887) was an educator and activist who spoke out against the problems in the mental health care system after visiting suffering patients in 300 jails and 500 almshouses. She appealed to the U.S. Congress and to state legislatures to provide funds for specialized mental asylums.
SE251 copy on sub panel	Nurses Admiring a Portrait of Dorothea Dix Photograph, 1950s In his eulogy for the social reformer, St. Elizabeths' first superintendent Charles Nichols called Dorothea Dix "the most useful and distinguished woman America has yet produced." Her legacy as a founder of St. Elizabeths endured into the second century of the hospital. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE38 Object	Dorothea Dix's Desk, c. 1850s Seated at this desk, Dorothea Dix drafted the legislation to authorize the federal mental health hospital. As a courtesy to Dix, and in honor of her work, an office was kept for her in the main hospital building. *Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Political History Division*
SE301 Opalotype 1st round SE300 Daguerreotype 2nd round Object	Portrait of Dorothea Dix Opalotype, 1879 OR Daguerreotype, 1849 Dix is best known as a tireless—and successful—mental health care reformer. As part of her long and varied career, her work in this field stands as a testament to her empathy and perseverance. *Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery*
QUOTE	"We are not sent into this world mainly to enjoy the loveliness therein, nor to sit us down in passive ease; no, we were sent here for action." - Dorothea Dix
SE268 copy	View of Washington, D.C. from St. Elizabeths Photograph, 1955 A distant view of the urban landscape maintained separation between the hospital and the bustle and stress of the city. Though Washington, D.C. changed significantly in the century from the 1850s to the 1950s, the expansive view from campus

	retained its therapeutic value. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
Main Panel	Treating Mental Illness The doctrine of Moral Treatment was balanced with a variety of other methods for working with patients. St. Elizabeths provided many of the 20th century's most common and innovative treatments, including dance and art therapy. Doctors administered drugs to subdue patients, accompanied by the use of physical restraints. Treatments such as hydrotherapy, electroshock, psychodrama, and lobotomy were all used at the hospital.
SE239 copy on main panel	Patient with Electroshock Machine at St. Elizabeths Photograph, c. 1950 The use of electroshock therapy peaked in the 1950s. Now known as electroconvulsive therapy, or ECT, the procedure is still used in certain cases. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE270 Object	"Nightmare Turtle" Magic Lantern Slide used at St. Elizabeths Manufacturer: T.M. McAllister, optician, New York City, c. 1870s In the late 19th century, some doctors believed that magic lantern displays with disturbing images served a therapeutic purpose. Mental health hospital expert Thomas Kirkbride wrote that these images could supplant "delusions and morbid feelings, at least for a transitory period." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE77 Object ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Hydrotherapy Baths at St. Elizabeths Drawing, c. 1890s Hydrotherapy as a treatment for mental illness is an ancient technique. Used to shock or calm patients, specially-designed baths were installed in 1897 for use on white men. Other patients had access to the treatment in subsequent decades. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE78 copy	Hydrotherapy Wraps at St. Elizabeths Photograph, c. 1900 In one hydrotherapy practice, attendants would wet bed sheets with varying

	temperatures of water, wrap the patients, and wait for several hours. Hot water was used for patients with insomnia, while cold water was used on manic patients. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE79 copy	Electroshock Machine Photograph, c. 1920s This "old electric shock machine" was used at St. Elizabeths in the early 20th century. Electroshock therapy was used to induce a seizure with the goal of altering brain chemistry to improve the patient's mental state. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE80 Object	Type K Potentiometer Medical instrument, mid-20th century This instrument was used at St. Elizabeths for electroshock therapy. Today, this type of treatment is an option reserved for those with severe depression and is only administered when the patient is under anesthesia. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE67 Object	Patient-Made Lace Creation Artist: Adelaide Hall, 1917 This lacework piece depicts figures including a dove, a snake, animals, and the Virgin Mary. The figures are thought to be a representation of the artist's past trauma. This patient, Adelaide Hall, spent 35 years at St. Elizabeths and died there in 1945. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE318 copy	Walter Freeman Performs a Transorbital Lobotomy Photograph, 1950 Lobotomy, a surgical operation to remove part of the brain, was once considered to be a genuine way to subdue and cure patients. It has since been discredited in most cases. Dr. Walter Freeman, director of a laboratory at St. Elizabeths from 1924 to 1933, performed over 3,500 lobotomies on patients in 23 states. However, fewer than 100 lobotomies took place at St. Elizabeths. *Special Collections Research Center, The George Washington University*
SE85 copy	Patient Art Exhibit Photograph, 1950s Art therapy, according to lithographer Prentiss Taylor, can "help a patient to maintain, or make momentarily better, or reestablish what he can of his world."

	Taylor worked with patients at St. Elizabeths from 1943 to 1954 and hosted exhibitions of their art. *Smithsonian Institution, Archives of American Art, Prentiss Taylor Papers, 1885-1991*
SE112 copy	Dance Therapy Photograph, c.1960s For many decades, Marian Chace led the dance therapy program at St. Elizabeths. “It would be almost impossible to reach this patient with words,” wrote Chace about one of her cases. “However, it is possible to approach her with a dance.” *St. Elizabeths Hospital Library*
	Brief Timeline of Mental Health Care in the United States Pre-1800 Many people with mental illness live in jails and almshouses. 1773 Eastern Lunatic Asylum opens in Williamsburg, Virginia. 1806 The Washington Infirmary, D.C.’s first public hospital, opens. The facility takes mental health patients. 1830s The moral reform movement takes hold in America, spreading hope for curing mental illness. 1844 The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (AMSAII) issues guidelines for building mental health hospitals. Most AMSAII members oppose racial integration in these institutions. 1848 The first Kirkbride hospital, based on AMSAII guidelines, opens in Trenton, New Jersey. 1852 The Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths) is authorized by Congress. 1866 AMSAII recommends the Cottage Plan, replacing its previous recommendation for large, institutional Kirkbride-style buildings with smaller, home-like structures. 1903 There are 143,000 patients at mental health hospitals in the U.S. 1900s-1930s Most state hospital grounds include building types not linked to either the Kirkbride Plan or the Cottage Plan.

	1933 There are 366,000 patients at mental health hospitals in the U.S. 1955 There are 559,000 patients at mental health hospitals in the U.S. 1960s-1980s De-institutionalization: many mental health hospitals close or reduce in size. 1970 There are 525,000 patients at mental health hospitals in the U.S. 2002 There are 212,000 patients at mental health hospitals in the U.S. 2010 There are three times more mentally ill patients in jails and prisons than in mental health hospitals in the U.S.
112/114	PORTAL
Portal Panel	The Age of the Asylum The age of the asylum began in the 1840s and lasted for over a century. During this period, it was believed that architecture and landscape could play an important therapeutic role in the treatment of the mentally ill. St. Elizabeths was one of many institutions in the United States that was created based on that belief, and its leaders were at the forefront of this movement. A new type of building became an innovative solution to an age-old medical condition. Mental health advocates deliberately linked architecture and the environment, specifically the "Kirkbride Plan," with the hope for a cure. The mental health hospital was part of a larger cultural shift. Specialized institutions for orphaned children, tubercular patients, the blind, the elderly, and the disabled opened to care for those who acted, looked, or moved differently from the general population.
QUOTE	"(1) that the hospital should be **in the country** and not within two miles of a large town, but accessible in all seasons; (2) that the hospital should be **sited on at least 100 acres**; (3) that there should be an abundant **supply of water**; and (4) that the site would have **good drainage**, convenient pleasure-grounds, and an agreeable prospect." --Guidelines, *Report of the Secretary of the Interior*, 1852
114	Kirkbride Plan
Area Overview	The Kirkbride Plan

	The Kirkbride Plan, promoted by mental health advocate Thomas Kirkbride, was a detailed set of guidelines for the location, arrangement, and design of state-sponsored mental health hospitals. Kirkbride adapted and compiled his ideas from professionals in the field across the country. The plan set the ideal limit of a mental hospital at 250 patients, with rooms laid out in stepped-back wings to allow ventilation as well as unobstructed views. Patients would be assigned to wards based on their symptoms. Kirkbride believed that the building should not look like a prison, but that priority should be given to how the hospital functioned for the patients and staff living within.
QUOTE	"All concerned feel that few expenditures give more satisfaction than those for **properly enclosing the grounds** of a hospital." --Thomas Kirkbride, about St. Elizabeths, 1880
SE153 copy	Dr. Thomas Kirkbride Photograph, c. 1870s Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride (1809-1883) had a major influence on the design of mental health hospitals. His leadership included several decades as superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, and as founding member of the central professional organization for the field, the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (AMSAII). *Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Image Collection*
SE186 copy	Danvers State Lunatic Asylum, opened 1878 Danvers, Massachusetts Architect: Nathaniel J. Bradlee Status: Mostly demolished in 2006; the site now houses a residential complex. Floor plan, 1878 This floor plan illustrates the setback wards that characterize a Kirkbride hospital. The superintendent's quarters would be in the central core, with women on one end and men on the other. The most severely disturbed patients lived on the wards farthest from the center. *Danvers Archival Center, Danvers, Massachusetts*
Special Call-Out	An Opposing View Some in the mental health field remained unconvinced by Kirkbride's assurance that asylum design could cure patients. In 1855, Dr. John Galt, superintendent at Eastern State Hospital for the mentally ill in Williamsburg, Virginia, published an article

	criticizing the focus on "studying architecture, in order merely to erect costly and at the same time most unsightly edifices."
Main Panel	Designing St. Elizabeths St. Elizabeths' main building, the Center Building, was designed for about 250 patients, in accordance with the Kirkbride Plan. Superintendent Charles Nichols described the building's relatively plain, practical style as "collegiate Gothic." The tall windows were characteristic of the late-19th century Italianate style then popular in Washington, D.C. residential architecture. Patients lived for many years in an unfinished hospital. In a report to the Board of Directors in 1858, Dr. Nichols described the construction in progress: "All the walls of the Center have been raised to their full height. The rear exterior walls had reached the foot of the 3rd story."
QUOTE	"There shall be, in the District of Columbia, a Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be **the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment for the insane** of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia." --Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Act of 1852
SE154 copy on main panel	Thomas U. Walter Artist: Francisco Pausas, after a Mathew Brady photograph, 1925 Thomas Ustick Walter (1804-1887) was the architect of the Center Building. He had previously served as the fourth Architect of the U.S. Capitol, for which he designed the north and south wings in addition to the distinctive dome. He also designed a prison, several banks, a boarding school, and other public buildings such as churches and hotels. *Architect of the Capitol*
Sub Panel	A Therapeutic Landscape Landscape design played an important role in the medical treatment goals of St. Elizabeths. To this end, Superintendent Nichols oversaw the planting of 1,000 trees in the early 1860s, and turned 25 acres of the site into cultivated lawn. Beyond the decorative paths and plantings, farmland surrounded the patients for the hospital's first century.
SE304	View from the "U.S. Lunatic Asylum"

copy on sub panel	Photograph, c. 1854 This view was intended to be part of patient therapy. The hospital was part of a larger response to industrialization in which the ideal of a pastoral landscape was considered an antidote to the pressures of modern life. *General Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE8 copy	Topographical Plan of the Grounds From the *Annual Report*, 1860 This early site plan shows the placement of the hospital's first buildings surrounded by trees, farmland, and a ravine. However, disruptions included the near-constant construction on campus, as well as restricted opportunity for free movement around the grounds based on diagnosis, race, or gender. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE141	Door from the Center Building Undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE142 SE146 SE149 Object	Door, Ceiling Medallion, and Decorative Window Bars from the Center Building Undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
Main panel	The Center Building The Center Building was designed with aspirations to serve the nation as "a model institution." The imposing structure, following the Kirkbride Plan, had a large central core flanked by setback wings. The main structure sustained additions over several decades, beginning with the West Wing in 1855 through the Willow building in 1895. Superintendent Nichols was heavily involved with the design and construction of the Center Building. He sent the architect sketches of his ideas, requesting that the structure "blend architectural beauty with practical convenience and utility."
QUOTE	St. Elizabeths "will prove **an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers**, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy." --President Franklin Pierce, State of the Union address, 1853
QUOTE	"It is the desire of the President that the proposed hospital shall be **a model institution**, embracing all improvements which science, skill, and experience have

	introduced into modern establishments." -- Alexander H.H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, 1852
SE329 copy on main panel	The Center Building Photograph, c. 1910 The central core of the building housed the superintendent's apartment and administrative offices. Patient wards took up most of the floors, with support services such as laundry and kitchen in the basement. *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE273 copy	Hospital Staff at St. Elizabeths Photograph, late 19th century *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE100 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Site Plan Map, 1895 *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE13 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Porte-Cochère, the Center Building Drawing, 1938 A Victorian-era porte-cochère was added in the late 19th century and demolished in the 1930s. A second version of the protective and decorative canopy was added later. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE11 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	The Center Building Rear elevation drawing, late 19th century The Center Building's layout allowed for separation of patients by diagnosis, a feature fundamental to the Kirkbride Plan. The wards had separate staircases to allow for safety and privacy. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE12 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Plan for Bay Windows, the Center Building Drawing, late 19th century The Center Building incorporated typical late 19th century architectural details such as this decorative bay window. The structure also featured parapets, buttresses, and cast-iron railings.

	Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection
SE152 Object	Bricks from the Center Building c. 1850s As described by Superintendent Nichols in an 1860 report to Congress, "certain strong patients of the laboring class" dug clay from the grounds and formed the bricks for the Center Building complex. The workers produced over nine million bricks by 1860. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE330 Object	Dog Footprint Brick, c. 1850s Found in kiln excavation, 2015 This brick reveals evidence that a dog interrupted construction of the Center Building. Dogs roamed the grounds of St. Elizabeths, and were later even recommended as an official part of therapy: "Would it not be practicable for you," wrote the Secretary of the Interior to Superintendent White in 1919, "to have some dogs over there that the men could play with and chum with?" *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE50 copy	Center Building Kitchen Photograph, 1896 The Center Building was a practical structure that was purpose-built to serve hundreds of patients. A system of tracks and tunnels ferried food, laundry, and other services throughout the building. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE48 copy	Patient Room, Poplar Ward, the Center Building Photograph, 1905 Decoration in the Center Building rooms varied widely in the 19th century depending on the severity and type of illness, as well as a patient's wealth. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE113 Object	Bed Headboard 20th century According to Dr. Nichols' recommendations, patient furniture was designed to be durable, in order to be "most safe in the hands of a household of insane persons."

	St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum
SE359 copy	Nurses Attending to Patients Photograph, 1960 *St. Elizabeths Hospital Library*
SE14 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Heat Flues Drawing, c. 1853 A modern coal-fired gravity system heated the Center Building by circulating hot water throughout the structure. This innovation replaced often dangerous and inefficient fireplaces which, according to Kirkbride, "are so numerous as to render it prudent to dispense with them." *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE1 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Boiler House Drawing, c. 1853 The Boiler House provided steam used for both heating and cooking. Later, the building was repurposed as an ice house. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE46; SE343; SE344 Objects	Ventilation Grilles from the Center Building 19th century The different designs on these grilles—just three out of many variations—showcase the architectural detailing in the Center Building. *U.S. General Services Administration*
Main Panel	Racial Segregation Most mental health hospitals were racially segregated. Some states built entire separate hospitals for African Americans, such as Virginia's Central Lunatic Asylum for the Colored Insane, founded in 1869. At St. Elizabeths, African American patients first lived in a "colored wing" of the Center Building until Congress appropriated funds for separate residence halls. Well into the 20th century, treatment, work, and entertainment at the hospital remained segregated and often different for non-white patients.
QUOTE	"Opinion and practice vary somewhat in regard to **the propriety of associating white and colored insane persons in the same wards** of the same institution; but I believe the majority of practical men decidedly condemn such association, and resort to it, if

	at all, only as **a choice of great evils**." Superintendent Charles Nichols, Report to the Secretary of the Interior, 1854
SE52 copy on main panel	Patients with Attendants Photograph, 1898 Throughout the hospital, including the African American wards, attendants and nurses remained exclusively white until 1937, and doctors until 1954. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE15 copy	West Lodge Drawing, 1888 The first buildings for African American patients were the East and West Lodges. These buildings, "for the colored insane," sat behind the Center Building and overlooked the stables and service buildings. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE51 copy	West Lodge Photograph, 1898 The West Lodge for men and the East Lodge for women did not follow Kirkbride's specifications, limiting the ability to separate patients according to severity of illness. Originally built in 1860 for African American men, the West Lodge was expanded 30 years later. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE9 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	East Lodge Extension Drawing, 1887 East Lodge, home to African American women, was built with an open dormitory for patients. Most white patients in the Center Building lived in individual rooms. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE69 Object	Census Board c. late 19th century The patient population grew—and grew, and grew. This counter tracked the numbers of white and "colored" patients, men and women, at St. Elizabeths. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
Sub Panel	Native Americans

	The Canton (also known as Hiawatha) Asylum for Insane Indians opened in South Dakota in 1902, to serve Native Americans from 50 different tribes. Government officials institutionalized some adults and teens for participating in vision quests or resisting boarding school rules. Hiawatha was shut down in 1933 in the wake of a Bureau of Indian Affairs report citing abuses and indicating that most of the patients exhibited no signs of mental illness. Because the Native American reservations were under federal jurisdiction, the 69 remaining patients came to St. Elizabeths.
SE283 copy on sub panel	Canton (Hiawatha) Asylum for Insane Indians Canton, South Dakota Postcard, 1905 *South Dakota State Historical Society, South Dakota Digital Archives (2009-07-02-009)*
SE214 Object	*Annual Report and Census to the U.S. Department of the Interior* Indian Field Service, Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1926 The environment at the Canton Asylum was notoriously terrible. However, in 1926, Superintendent H.R. Hummer, who had previously worked at St. Elizabeths, reported that "our buildings are in excellent condition." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
Sub Panel	Gates, Fences, Walls A series of gates, fences, and walls constituted a physical boundary around the grounds of St. Elizabeths. Superintendent Nichols began construction of the first wall around the campus in 1859, assuring Congress the following year that the wall kept patients "in perfect freedom from molestation from without, and without the invitation to escape."
SE306 copy on sub panel	St. Elizabeths Behind the Fence Photographs, 1950 These photographs illustrate the view of the hospital from the perspective of its neighbors in Congress Heights. The fence, a gesture toward both privacy and security, was always porous: some patients made regular trips to the city and visitors, workers, and suppliers arrived each day. *John P. Wymer Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*

QUOTE	The wall will "**prove a hindrance to the visits of** certainly three-fourths of the **unwelcome people** who often invade our premises, seriously impair [patients'] privacy, and occasionally purloin their fruits and vegetables." --Superintendent Charles Nichols, Report to Congress, 1860
SE41 copy	Gatehouse Photograph, 1874 The gatehouse to the West Campus provided security for the hospital through a formal entrance procedure for visitors. Over time, some patients had visiting privileges to leave the campus, and neighborhood residents could attend entertainment functions. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE243 copy	Eagle, Gate 1 Photograph, 2017 *Photograph by Caitlin Bristol*
SE227 Object	Model of Eagle, Gate 1 20th century St. Elizabeths was the federal government's mental health hospital. An eagle, a symbol of American pride and power, guarded the hospital gates. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE128 Object	Mail Sorter, Gate 1 20th century The gatehouse was a transition point between St. Elizabeths and the rest of the city. For staff, many of whom lived on campus through the early 20th century, correspondence with the outside world may have been particularly important. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE132 Object	Gate 2 Sign 20th century Most of the campus was inaccessible from the street, blocked by a wall on the West Campus and a fence on the East Campus. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE16 ROUND 1 COPY	Wrought Iron Gates and Fence Drawing, 1912

ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	In 1912, after much growth on the hospital campus, the report to the Department of the Interior suggested improvements to a fence which "should surround the hospital grounds" even more securely than the original wall. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
Main Panel	Hospital Leadership Five superintendents served St. Elizabeths during its first century. All leaders in the national mental health field, these men helped to solidify St. Elizabeths' reputation as a model of government-sponsored health care. From Dr. Charles Nichols, who opened the hospital, to Dr. Winfred Overholser, who left in 1962, these five superintendents saw the hospital through constant population growth, ceaseless construction projects, and periodic controversy.
SE274 copy with on main panel	Superintendent's Quarters, the Center Building Photograph, late 19th century The first five superintendents all lived in the Center Building. The décor in the superintendent's quarters contributed to a feeling of prestige befitting the leader of a federal hospital. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE109 Object	*Annual Report*, 1859 St. Elizabeths' superintendents submitted annual reports to a prestigious Board of Visitors. The first committee included mental health reformer Dorothea Dix, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution Joseph Henry, and the surgeons general of the army and the navy. *St. Elizabeths Hospital Library*
SE226 Object	*By-Laws and Rules and Regulations of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane* Washington D.C, 1900 The Board of Visitors outlined the rules and regulations for the superintendent and employees. For example, "Attendants and nurses are the guardians of the patients, and they must never lose sight of this responsibility…it demands great self control and the exhibition of unusual forbearance and Christian charity." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE219	Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital

Object	U.S. General Accounting Office, 1926 As early as 1869—and continually over succeeding decades—newspaper reports charged the head of the hospital with medical neglect of the patients, as well as providing insufficient food, heat, and pay for employees. Though some of claims were legitimate, others were likely politically motivated. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE151 Object	Dr. Charles Nichols Superintendent 1852-1877 Painting on plaster, from the Center Building Artist: unknown Dr. Nichols endured intense scrutiny from Congress, including two thorough investigations during his tenure at the hospital. “I feel as if I was living over a volcano all the time,” he wrote to Dorothea Dix in 1869. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE309 copy	*Report and Correspondence Relating to the Release from the Government Hospital for the Insane* U.S. Government Printing Office, 1875 Superintendent Nichols was called before the Secretary of the Interior in 1875 to defend the release of certain patients. This chart explaining each release was presented as a defense. *Library Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE49 Object	Arm Chair c. 1900 This stately chair, with spiral turned legs and serpentine front seat rail, was used by medical experts and city leaders in the Center Building’s formal board room. *Smithsonian Institution Castle Collection*
Flipbook	A Century of Superintendents
SE249 copy	Charles Nichols (1820-1889) Superintendent 1852-1877 Photograph, c. 1870s Dr. Charles Henry Nichols , St. Elizabeths’ first superintendent, previously worked as a physician at the State Insane Asylum in Utica, New York, and at the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York City. Nichols oversaw the first construction and expansions and

	dealt with decades of overcrowding and related congressional investigations. After 25 years in Washington, D.C., he returned to Bloomingdale for the rest of his career. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE246 copy	William Whitney Godding (1831-1900) Superintendent 1877-1899 Photograph, c. 1880 Dr. William Godding introduced the Cottage Plan and added seventeen buildings to the campus. He began the use of hydrotherapy as a treatment, hired Isaac Blackburn as the hospital's first neuropathologist, and opened the nursing school. Believing in the therapeutic benefits of rural life, Godding also spearheaded growth in the farming program. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE245 copy	Alonzo Blair Richardson (1852-1903) Superintendent 1899-1903 Photograph, c. 1900 Transformative expansion was the legacy of Dr. Alonzo Richardson, who began the process of new construction on a large scale but did not live to see it come to fruition. Richardson secured congressional funding for new buildings which eventually added 1,000 patient beds to the campus. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE248 copy	William Alanson White (1870-1937) Superintendent 1903-1937 Photograph, c. 1930s Dr. William White continued Richardson's plans to significantly expand the St. Elizabeths campus, especially on the East side of Nichols Avenue. He also supported increased scientific research capacity at the hospital. *Library of Congress, Harris & Ewing Collection*
SE244 copy	Winfred Overholser (1892-1964) Superintendent 1937-1962 Photograph, 1950s Dr. Winfred Overholser's tenure as superintendent saw a transformation from a 19th-century, sprawling, self-sufficient campus. He helped turn the hospital into a modern, scientific research facility increasingly focused on outpatient care. He greatly expanded treatments available to patients introducing psychodrama, dance, and art therapy.

	National Archives and Records Administration
Main panel	War Comes to St. Elizabeths St. Elizabeths had a close relationship with the military as the official mental health hospital for the army and navy. During the Civil War, it shared land with the wartime general hospital. The military connection continued after the Civil War. After World War I, thousands of veterans suffering from "shell shock" came to St. Elizabeths. By the 1920s, however, the nation's system of Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals had started to take over military health care. The official relationship with the armed forces ended in 1946 after 91 years.
SE156 copy on main panel	General Joseph Hooker at St. Elizabeths Photograph, c. 1860s The most prominent surgical patient at St. Elizabeths during the Civil War was Union General Joseph Hooker. The general, recovering from a gunshot wound, was personally attended to by Superintendent Nichols in the Center Building. *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE294 copy	Civil War Tents Photograph, 1864 The Union Army constructed dozens of military hospitals, army forts, and naval bases throughout Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. Almost 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers and sailors lived temporarily in the unfinished east wing of the Center Building, in West Lodge, and in tents on the grounds. The gardener's cottage became a quarantine hospital for infectious diseases. *National Archives & Records Administration*
SE314 copy	Jewett's Patent Artificial Limb Company Brochure, 1865 In 1863, B.W. Jewett established a St. Elizabeths outpost of his Washington, D.C.-based artificial limb manufacturing shop, advertised as "the best in the world," to serve military amputees. Soldiers and sailors were transferred to St. Elizabeths to be fitted for prostheses, provided by the government. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*

Sub Panel	Cemeteries St. Elizabeths has two cemeteries, both of which include the graves of military veterans and civilians. However, scant burial records, especially for the West Campus cemetery, leave the exact numbers and locations unknown. Most of the graves remain unmarked. These include so-called "friendless" patients whose families did not collect their bodies for burial at family plots.
SE71 copy on sub panel	West Campus Cemetery Photograph, 1897 The West Campus cemetery was in use until 1874, and has about 500 graves, including 220 Civil War veterans and the rest civilian, indigent patients. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE91 copy	East Campus Cemetery Photograph, 1897 The East Campus cemetery opened in 1873 and contains the graves of 2,050 military veterans and over 3,000 civilians, including fourteen patients who had been transferred to St. Elizabeths from the Hiawatha Asylum for Insane Indians. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE72 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Cemetery Cottage Drawing, c. 1890 The cemetery cottage, or sexton house, provided rooms for the caretaker of the hospital's graveyard. As at other large institutions founded in the 19th century, including private schools and military bases, many employees of St. Elizabeths lived on campus. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
113	Kirkbrides Across America
Area Overview	Kirkbrides Across America The idea that it was the government's responsibility to fund and build asylums for mental health care spread across the country in the mid-19th century. St. Elizabeths, a federal hospital, served as a model for state-level institutions. Nearly 80 state and local communities constructed hospitals for the mentally ill, designed according to the Kirkbride Plan. Many hospitals followed a similar path: a hopeful opening followed by rapid expansion and deteriorating conditions. In the

	mid-to-late 20th century, new and promising medications allowed for outpatient treatment. Loss of both public funding and residential patients led to the closing of many hospitals.
SE336 copy	Mendota State Hospital for the Insane, opened 1860 Madison, Wisconsin Architect: Stephen Vaughn Shipman Status: Demolished, 1960s; Mendota Mental Health Institute still at the site. Photograph, c. 1874 Several architects became experts at constructing Kirkbride hospitals. Two of the most prolific included Stephen Vaughn Shipman, who built several Kirkbrides in Wisconsin and Iowa, and Samuel Sloan, who worked in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. *Wisconsin Historical Society, WHS-39335*
Map	Map of the United States with locations of Kirkbride Hospitals pinpointed
QUOTE	"The **proper custody** and treatment of the insane are now recognized as among the duties which **every State owes its citizens.**" Thomas Kirkbride, *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements for Hospitals for the Insane*, 1854
SE40 Object	*On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane* Book, Thomas Kirkbride Philadelphia, 1854 In his book, Kirkbride outlined theories that he had been proposing for over a decade about the architecture of mental health hospitals. Central to Kirkbride's philosophy was the location of the hospital in a beautiful and calm rural setting with ample opportunity for meaningful work. *Ohio State University, Health Sciences Library, Medical Heritage Center*
	Kirkbrides Across America Mural
SE185 copy	Danvers State Lunatic Asylum, opened 1878 Danvers, Massachusetts Architect: Nathaniel J. Bradlee Status: Mostly demolished in 2006; the site now houses a residential complex. Photograph, 1878 *Danvers Archival Center, Danvers, Massachusetts*

SE189 copy	Fergus Falls State Hospital (Fergus Falls Regional Treatment Center), opened 1890 Fergus Falls, Minnesota Architect: Warren Dunnel Status: Closed 2005; has secured funding for a renovation and redevelopment plan. Photograph, 2012 *Mr. Moment, June 30, 2012 via Flickr, Creative Commons*
SE190 copy	Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Department for Males, opened 1859 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Architect: Samuel Sloan Status: Closed 1997; some buildings remain in-use, including the Kirkbride Center which provides psychiatric and addiction services. Photograph, 1973 *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division; photograph by Jack E. Boucher*
SE191 copy	Independence Lunatic Asylum, opened 1873 Independence, Iowa Architect: Stephen Vaughn Shipman Status: The Mental Health Institute (MHI) houses patients in new buildings on site; the original Kirkbride still holds administration offices, patient recreation and dining areas, and a museum. Photograph, 2016 *Independence Mental Health Institute*
SE192 copy	Independence Lunatic Asylum, opened 1873 Independence, Iowa Architect: Stephen Vaughn Shipman Status: The Mental Health Institute (MHI) houses patients in new buildings on site; the original Kirkbride still holds administration offices, patient recreation and dining areas, and a museum. Floor plan, c. 1891 *Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey*
SE193 copy	Cherokee State Hospital for the Insane, opened 1902 Cherokee, Iowa Status: Cherokee Mental Health Institute, part of the Cherokee Regional Resource Center. Floor plan, undated *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE195 copy	Territorial Insane Asylum, opened 1885 Provo, Utah Architect: John H. Burton

	Status: Remains operational as the Utah State Hospital. Photograph, 1905 *Provo City Library; Bill Cox*
SE196 copy	Arkansas Lunatic Asylum (Arkansas State Hospital for Nervous Disorders), opened 1883 Little Rock, Arkansas Status: Demolished, 1960s; Arkansas State Hospital still on the site. Photograph, c. 1890 *Little Rock Scenes II Photograph Collection, UALR.PH.0037. UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Arkansas Studies Institute, Little Rock, AR*
SE198 copy	Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane (Central State Hospital), opened 1848 Indianapolis, Indiana Architect: Dr. John Evans Status: Demolished, 1941 and 1970s; modern hospital on site closed 1994; an 1896 Pathology Building houses the Indiana Medical History Museum; other buildings on site have been slated for redevelopment. Photograph, 1926 *Bass Photo Co. Collection, Indiana Historical Society*
SE199 copy	Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum (Dayton State Hospital), opened 1855 Dayton, Ohio Architect: Samuel Sloan Status: Partially abandoned in 1978; main building now Wilmington Woods, a senior citizens' residential community. Photograph, 1855 *Courtesy of Special Collections and Archives, Wright State University*
SE200 copy	Department of the Insane in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburgh (Dixmont Hospital), opened 1862 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Architect: J.R. Kerr Status: Hospital closed 1984; demolished 2006. Drawing, undated *Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh*
SE202 copy	Michigan Asylum for the Insane (Kalamazoo Regional Psychiatric Hospital), opened 1859 Kalamazoo, Michigan Status: Male Department demolished 1939; Female Department demolished 1967; remains site of the Kalamazoo Psychiatric Hospital and the Western Michigan University research campus; original gatehouse still stands.

	Photograph, c. 1900 *Local History Room of The Kalamazoo Public Library*
SE203 copy	Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane (Kankakee State Hospital), opened 1879 Kankakee, Illinois Architect: H.W.S. Cleveland Status: Now operates as the Shapiro Developmental Center for the developmentally disabled. Photograph, 1893 *Creative Commons*
SE204 copy	The Maryland Hospital for the Insane (Spring Grove State Hospital), opened 1872 Catonsville, Maryland Architect: J. Crawford Neilson Status: Demolished 1964; site of the Spring Grove Hospital Center; some parts of campus in consideration for mixed-use development. Drawing, 1871 *Baltimore County Public Library, Catonsville*
SE205A copy	Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (Mississippi State Asylum), opened 1855 Jackson, Mississippi Architect: Joseph Willis Status: Closed 1935; demolished 1954; site of the University of Mississippi Medical Center. Photograph, c. 1900 *Mississippi State Hospital*
SE206 copy	State Hospital at Northampton, opened 1858 Northampton, Massachusetts Architect: Jonathan Preston Status: Mostly demolished 2006; several buildings are now apartments and condominiums. Plan, undated *Historic Northampton, courtesy Anna Schuleit Haber / 1856.org*
SE320 copy	State Fair Model of Babcock Building, South Carolina Lunatic Asylum (South Carolina State Hospital, Bull Street), opened 1885 Columbia, South Carolina Architect: George E. Walker Status: Partially demolished; several buildings, including Babcock, intended for preservation and redevelopment Photograph, 1962 *State Dept. of Mental Health, Division of Education and Research Services, Historical*

	Research Files, ca. 1900-1999, Photographs, South Carolina Department of Archives and History
SE362 copy	BullStreet Redevelopment Columbia, South Carolina Rendering, 2015 *Hughes Development Corporation*
SE209 copy	Oregon State Insane Asylum (Oregon State Hospital), opened 1883 Salem, Oregon Status: Historic building now the Museum of Mental Health, on the campus of the Oregon State Hospital. Photograph, 2014 *Oregon State Hospital Museum of Mental Health*
SE210 copy	State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton (Taunton State Hospital), opened 1854 Taunton, Massachusetts Architect: Boyden & Ball Status: Demolished 2009 Photograph, undated *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE222 copy	Northern Hospital for the Insane (Winnebago State Hospital), opened 1873 Oshkosh, Wisconsin Architect: Stephen Vaughn Shipman Status: Demolished 1967; now site of the Winnebago Mental Health Institute and the Julaine Farrow Museum. Drawing, *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1885 *Creative Commons*
SE223 copy	Worcester State Hospital, opened 1876 Worcester, Massachusetts Architect: Weston & Rand Status: Damaged by fire in 1991; demolished in 2008, except for clock tower and turret; site is now the Worcester Recovery Center and Hospital. Photograph, 2008 *Bree Bailey, Creative Commons*
Main Panel	Preservation vs. Demolition Kirkbride buildings have a complex historical legacy and present a challenge for preservationists. Despite the original promise of Moral Treatment, these buildings

	often represent a dark past of overcrowding and poor conditions. Many activists, however, strongly believe that Americans need to preserve the built environment of mental health care, especially the remaining examples of Kirkbride hospitals across the country. Events such as tours and festivals bring the case for preservation to the public.
SE187 copy on main panel	New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains (Greystone) Architect: Samuel Sloan Status: Demolished 2015 Photograph, 1899 The Lunatic Asylum at Morristown, New Jersey, opened its Kirkbride building in 1876 to help relieve overcrowding at the mental health hospital in Trenton. After falling into disuse, the building attracted a following of preservationists who tried to prevent demolition. However, state officials did not agree that the building was salvageable and demolished it three years later. *From the Collections of the North Jersey History Center, The Morristown and Morris Township Library*
SE165 copy on panel	Preserve Greystone Banner Photograph, 2015 A well-organized preservation group tried to save the historic Kirkbride structure when demolition was threatened in 2013. *NJ Advance Media*
SE164 Object	Greystone Park State Hospital Architectural fragment from demolition, 2015 The demolition of the hospital was a blow to preservationists. They hope to erect a permanent memorial on the site, and repurpose some of the original material. *Courtesy of Robert Duffy*
SE347 Video	*Greystone Rising* Drone video of the demolition of Greystone, January 16, 2016 Producer/Director and Drone Pilot/Photographer: Jody Johnson Editor: Lisa Marie Blohm Spoken Words: Christina Mathews of Antiquity Echoes

	Music: Pond5.com
Sub panel	Renovation and Reuse Approximately 34 Kirkbrides are still standing today. Some remain on the grounds of psychiatric hospitals, but are near the end of their useful lives. Some have been repurposed for other uses such as condominiums or nursing homes. The majority stand vacant, awaiting adaptive reuse or demolition.
SE188 copy on sub panel	Buffalo State Lunatic Asylum, opened 1870 Buffalo, New York Architect: Henry Hobson Richardson Landscape Architects: Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux Status: Hotel Henry and the Buffalo Architecture Center (2017) Photograph, undated For 100 years, the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane housed mental health patients in upstate New York. It is considered a prime example of the Kirkbride Plan. Well-known architect H.H. Richardson and landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux designed the property. After the patients moved out in the 1970s, the building fell into disrepair, but has since been renovated. *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE319 Object	Copper Cresting from the Buffalo State Lunatic Asylum c. 1870s After decades of debate, Buffalo's leaders approved a development plan for the aging Kirkbride building with its iconic copper roof. Olmsted and Vaux's expansive lawn, which had been converted to a parking lot, was replanted. After extensive renovation, the complex opened a luxury hotel and conference center. The building shares space with the Buffalo Architecture Center. *Richardson Olmsted Complex*
SE221 copy	Northern Michigan Asylum, opened 1885 Traverse City, Michigan Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd Status: Mixed-use development, The Village at Grand Traverse Commons Photograph, 1931 *Local History Collection, Traverse Area District Library*
SE334 copy	Traverse City Summer Microbrew and Music Festival The Village at Grand Traverse Commons Photograph, 2015

	Since 2014, Kirkbride Hall at what was once Traverse State Hospital has been a popular site for meetings, events, and weddings. The website notes that "the stunning renovated structure and the history of beauty and humanity behind its name have created a truly remarkable and unique place." The hospital grounds—now known as The Village at Grand Traverse Commons—hosts festivals, farmers markets, and guided historic tours. *Oden & Janelle Photography*
SE322 copy	Building 60 Memorial, Oregon State Hospital Architect: Annie Han, Lead Pencil Studio Photograph, 2014 As part of the renovation of some historic hospital buildings, space is reserved to memorialize and honor those who once lived and died at the site. At Oregon State's Building 60, the public can visit the cremated remains of 3,423 patients. *Danielle Peterson / StatesmanJournal.com*
SE333 copy	*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* Film poster, 1975 Oregon State Hospital in Salem is perhaps best known as the location for the classic film about life on a mental ward, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975), based on Ken Kesey's 1962 book. Mental hospital exposés have a long history, going back to Nelly Bly's undercover *Ten Days in a Madhouse* (1887) and Clifford Beers' *A Mind That Found Itself* (1908). *Oregon State Hospital Museum of Mental Health*
Main panel	Paranormal Activity and Urban Explorers Historic asylums attract people looking for "haunted" history. "Urban explorers" seize upon ruins for unique and picturesque adventure. Abandoned Kirkbride buildings, surrounded by unmarked graves, provide melancholy vistas of peeling paint and dark, empty corridors. Some mental-health advocates criticize this interest as macabre and inappropriate. However, ghost hunters and other "place hackers" have emerged as leaders of the movement to preserve these threatened buildings.
SE363 copy on sub panel	Urban Explorer at Northampton State Hospital Photograph, 2007

	Karan Jain, Creative Commons
SE321 Object	Experience Overnight at the Asylum Souvenir shirt, 2016 Ghost tours offered by the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum in West Virginia promise that "the Asylum has had apparition sightings, unexplainable voices and sounds, and other paranormal activity reported in the past." The museum welcomes visitors to take a late-night tour of its Kirkbride building and "decide for yourself if [patients are] still occupying the historic wards and treatment rooms." *Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum Shop*
SE197 copy	Athens Lunatic Asylum, opened 1874 Athens, Ohio Architect: Levi T. Scofield Status: Kennedy Art Museum, Ohio University Postcard, c. 1892 *Athens Asylum Collections, Mahn Center for Archives and Special Collections, Ohio University Libraries*
SE323 copy	Lin Hall, Kennedy Museum of Art, The Ohio University Photograph, 2016 The Kirkbride building formerly used by the Athens Lunatic Asylum is featured on many paranormal websites, such as *hauntedathensohio.com*. Today, the Kirkbride is on the campus of Ohio University, where the renovated structure now houses an art museum. *Photo Courtesy of Ohio University*
SE335 copy	Hudson River State Hospital, opened 1871 Poughkeepsie, New York Architect: Frederick Clarke Withers Status: Abandoned; partially destroyed by 2007 fire; currently being demolished with some buildings slated to be repurposed into a mixed-use community called "Hudson Heritage." Photograph, "Collapse, Female Ward," 2010 Photographers find beauty in the ruins of old mental health hospitals. At Hudson River State Hospital, the floors have collapsed but the stained glass windows still bring in light. Plans call for the restoration of the administration section of the old Kirkbride building. *Photograph © Christine Tullo*
115-116	St. Elizabeths, 1850s-1950s

Area Overview	A Century of Expansion at St. Elizabeths From 1850 to 1950, St. Elizabeths continued to grow. Mental health advocates had to reconcile innovations in treatment and research which demanded specialized care with an expanding population of chronically mentally ill patients. New architectural approaches became necessary and the hospital expanded in stages. In the late 19th century, the Cottage Plan introduced small, specialized buildings. At the turn of the century, an organized development plan brought neoclassical order to the institutional landscape. Increased focus on scientific research and decreased emphasis on farming characterized the mid-20th century.
QUOTE	"The question for us is no longer whether the hospital for a large or a small number is the best ideal provision for the insane, but **how shall we manage to take care of what we now have** and of the increasing number who are every year pouring in upon us." --Superintendent William Godding, 1891
SE307 Object	Scenes of St. Elizabeths Postcards, 1910 This series of postcards showcases the early 20th-century expansion at St. Elizabeths. Architectural features such as the grand columns on the Administration Building projected the dignity of a federal institution. *Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE250 copy	Horse and Carriage in Front of the Center Building Photograph, 19th century *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE28 copy	Oaks B, Sitting Room Photograph, 1905 *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE157 copy	Relief Building, Day Room Photograph, 1905 *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE267 copy	Patients on the Grounds Photograph, 1955 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*

SE266 copy	Patient in Ward Photograph, 1955 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE95 copy	Laundry Room Photograph, 1918 *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE36 Object	Model prepared for the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904; expanded in 1935 Center for Historic Buildings, U.S. General Services Administration
	SIDE ONE: FULL MODEL WITH ID numbers. Highlighted buildings have lights. 1. Staff Residences 2. Support Buildings 3. West Campus Cemetery 4. Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building, 2013 Part of GSA buildout of the West Campus for the Department of Homeland Security 5. Howard Hall, 1887 (demolished 1959) For criminally insane patients, including military prisoners 6. Borrows (Burroughs) Cottage, 1891 Built for private patient and her family and staff 7. Center Building, 1855 (Architect: Thomas U. Walter) Kirkbride-style hospital structure, originally built for 250 patients, superintendent's quarters, and support services 8. Dix 1 and 2 (later Holly and Linden), 1893 For white females with epilepsy 9. East Lodge/Detached Nurses Home, 1861 Built for 60 African American female patients, converted in 1907 for 50 male nurses 10. Atkins Hall, 1878 Cottage-style building for 50 working class, quiet, white male patients 11. Allison Buildings, 1899 Built for 100 white soldiers and sailors transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers 12. Relief Building, 1880 Built for 200 chronic white male patients 13. Home Building, 1883 (Designed with Edward Clark) Built for 150 Civil War Veterans 14. Dining Hall, 1885 For 600 patients in cottage-style buildings 15. Detached Kitchen 16. General Kitchen, 1880s 17. West Lodge, 1856 (demolished 1960s) African American male patients 18. Engine House, 1891 19. The Rest/Circulating Library, 1882 Built as the mortuary and pathological

	laboratory, moved and repurposed into library in 1930 20. Construction Shops 21. Power House, 1902 22. Greenhouses, 1880s 23. Gatehouse #1, 1874 Built as the main entrance to the West Campus 24. Red Cross Building, 1920 (burned down 1941) Built for Red Cross-sponsored patient entertainment 25. Hagan Hall, 1942 (Architect: Trowbridge & Livingston) Replaced earlier Red Cross Building 26. Hitchcock Hall, 1908 (Architect: Sunderland Brothers) 1,200-seat auditorium 27. Water Tower 28. L Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For white female patients 29. Oaks 1 and 2, 1895 (demolished 1956) For white men with epilepsy 30. Toner Building, 1889 (demolished 1956) Infirmary for 100 white male patients 31. J Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For African American female patients 32. K Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For white female patients 33. Female Tuberculosis Cottages, 1913 (demolished) 34. Gatehouse #2, 1926 35. B Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For new white male and female admissions 36. Administration Building, 1903 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) 37. C Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For new white male and female admissions 38. M Building, 1902 39. Employee Cafeteria, 1924 (demolished c.2005) 40. Nurses' Home/E Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) 41. Q Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) Receiving wards for African American female patients 42. Dry Barn, 1884 43. Horse Barn, 1901 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) 44. Garage/Motor Pool 45. Cow Barns 46. Dorothea Dix Pavilion, 1956 10-story patient building for 420 patients 47. Blackburn Laboratory, 1923 Clinical and research laboratory 48. R Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) Mixed wards, one of the first patient buildings on the East Campus along with N, I, and P Buildings 49. Medical & Surgical Building (Eldridge), 1931 (Architect: L.H. Dittrich) General hospital with 200 beds 50. Glenside, 1924 Isolation building with 50 beds for contagious patients

	51. Female Receiving Building (Nichols Building), 1936 (Architect: L.H. Dittrich) 300-bed hospital services for acute care 52. Male Receiving Building (White Building), 1934 (Architect: L.H. Dittrich) 400-bed hospital services for acute care 53. I Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For "infirm, untidy" white women 54. N Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) For "epileptic and feeble-minded" white women 55. Maple Quadrangle 56. Permanent Tuberculosis Building (Behavioral Studies Building), 1931 (Architect: L.H. Dittrich) 57. Chapel, 1955 Converted to R.I.S.E. Demonstration Center in 2014 58. P Building, 1902 (Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) White female wards 59. Barton Hall, 1945 Nurses' home 60. Semi-Permanent Wards, 1917 (demolished 1946) Built for 500 patients to relieve overcrowding from WWI, stayed open through WWII 61. Male Tuberculosis Cottages, 1913 62. Haydon Hall, 1952 (demolished 2016) For geriatric patients 63. Continuous Treatment (C.T.) Buildings, Kitchen, and Cafeteria, 1933-46 For long-term patients, 164 patients per building 64. Piggery, For breeding and raising hogs 65. John Howard Pavilion for the Criminally Insane, 1959 (demolished 2010) 66. East Campus Cemetery 67. St. Elizabeths Hospital, 2010 Consolidated all hospital functions from both East and West Campuses 68. Nichols Avenue; Road renamed Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue in 1971 SIDE TWO: 6 COLOR-CODED MAPS 1. Kirkbride Era: 1850-1875 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #1: Center Building; West Lodge; East Lodge; Gatehouse #1 The Kirkbride-style Center Building, housing white patients, administrators, staff, and support services, was Superintendent Nichols' main focus in this period. Auxiliary buildings housed African American patients. The landscape included therapeutic views thought to aid in the moral treatment of the mentally ill. 2. Cottage Era and Farm Growth: 1875-1900 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #2: Atkins Hall, Support Buildings, Relief Building, The Rest/Circulating Library, Greenhouses, Home Building, General Kitchen, Dry Barn, Dining Hall, Howard Hall, Staff Residences, Toner Building, Borrows (Burroughs) Cottage, Engine House, Dix 1 and 2 (later Holly and Linden), Oaks 1 and 2, Allison Buildings

	In this period, Superintendent Godding introduced the Cottage Plan with scattered patient and staff buildings. Other highlights during this era included a pathological laboratory and growth in the farming program on the East Campus. 3. Major Expansion: 1900-1910 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #3: Horse Barn, Power House, Patient Buildings: I, N, P, R, Patient Buildings: B, C, J, K, L, M, Q, 1902, Nurses' Home/E Building, Administration Building, Hitchcock Hall Transformative expansion was the legacy of Superintendent Richardson, who began the process of new construction on a large scale with the Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge-designed "letter buildings," adding 1,000 patient beds to the campus. Hitchcock Hall, an auditorium for patient performance and entertainment, was a highlight of this era. 4. Modernization: 1910-1941 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #4: Tuberculosis Cottages, Semi-Permanent Wards, Red Cross Building, Glenside, Blackburn Laboratory, Employee Cafeteria, Gatehouse #2, Permanent Tuberculosis Building (Behavioral Studies Building, Medical & Surgical Building (Eldridge), Continuous Treatment (C.T.) Buildings, Kitchen, and Cafeteria, Male Receiving Building (White Building), Female Receiving Building Superintendent White continued to significantly expand the campus, especially on the East side of Nichols Avenue. Large red brick structures with limestone detailing and tile roofs were constructed in a formal City Beautiful-inspired style. This period also saw increased scientific research capacity at the hospital. 5. Post-War Growth: 1945-1960 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #5: Barton Hall (Nurses' Home), Haydon Hall (Geriatric Patients), Chapel, Dorothea Dix Pavilion, John Howard Pavilion for the Criminally Insane Superintendent Overholser led a transformation from a 19th -century, sprawling, self-sufficient campus into a modern, scientific research facility increasingly focused on outpatient care. This was the period of highest patient capacity on campus, highlighted by the construction of multi-story hospital buildings. 6. 21st Century Development: 2000-2017 Buildings to highlight on map in Color #6: St. Elizabeths Hospital, Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building

	With several major 1950s-era patient buildings demolished and many earlier structures abandoned, the campus, a National Historic Landmark, is undergoing massive change. All patient services are now consolidated in the new, 2010 hospital. Washington D.C. plans major development on the East Campus, while the Federal Government prepares to move the entire Department of Homeland Security to the West Campus.
Sub panel	More Patients St. Elizabeths and other mental health hospitals experienced rapid, exponential growth throughout the first half of the 20th century. General population growth, migration, family hardship, and increased trust in institutional care were all factors. New diagnoses and changes in the definition of mental illness as well as the rise of certain diseases, including neurosyphilis and alcoholism, also led to increased numbers of people needing residential care.
SE30 copy	Oaks B, Dormitory Photograph, c. 1915 The Oaks buildings provided separate, quiet lodging for epileptic, white male patients as part of the 1890s expansion. *National Archives and Records Administration*
Main Panel	More Buildings The hospital complex expanded in several stages, following architectural trends in civic building design. First, Superintendent Godding oversaw the construction of Cottage Plan buildings in the 1880s and 1890s, built in a residential-scale, Victorian style. Superintendent Richardson began a major expansion in 1900. Based on the City Beautiful movement, an urban planning philosophy popular at the time, the plan prioritized monumental grandeur in a neoclassical style. A third period of major growth in the 1920s and 1930s included new patient buildings set in orderly quadrangles. Maple Quadrangle and the Continuous Treatment buildings on the East Campus took over what had formerly been farmland.
SE252 copy	Construction at St. Elizabeths Photograph, 1905

on main panel	In an attempt to better organize services and activity on campus, Superintendent White arranged to move several buildings to new locations. In 1905, the Rest building (the mortuary) was moved to make more space for the laboratory. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
QUOTE	**Present grounds are much cluttered and confused** in arrangement not only of buildings but of trees, shrubs, roads, paths, etc. **Buildings are too closely arranged** for proper segregation of different classes of patients. -- Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., January 1901
SE21 copy	Dix Building 1 and 2 (East Lodge) Photograph, 1900 Named for hospital founder Dorothea Dix, Dix Buildings 1 through 3 (Willow, Linden, and Holly) made up part of Superintendent Godding's expansion and specialization plan. Dix 1 and 2 housed white women suffering from epilepsy. Dix 3 housed African American women with the same disorder. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE125 Object	Linden 122 Sign, undated Many buildings and wards at St. Elizabeths bore the names of tree species, linking the architecture to the grounds. U.S. General Services Administration
SE29 copy	Oaks B, Dining Room Photograph, c. 1905 Large, communal dining halls marked a change from the 19th-century era when patients ate in their rooms or in small dining areas. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE56 copy	Allison Building, Sleeping Porch Photograph, 1910 The Allison buildings for white soldiers and sailors formed the last of Superintendent Godding's expansion in the 1890s. The sleeping porches were later enclosed to provide more space for beds. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE34	A, B, C Buildings, Exterior

copy	Lantern Slide, c. 1900 The “letter buildings,” part of the Richardson expansion plan, provided space for 1,000 patients as well as kitchens, dining rooms, and support services. The wards featured areas for sitting, dormitory-style sleeping, and isolation. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE68 copy	Patients Outside B Building Photograph, 1918 The buildings of the Richardson expansion period in the early 20th century were built in red brick to match the older structures. The new, Renaissance Revival institution style, however, provided a more modern look than the older Victorian cottages around campus. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE58 copy	Plot of the Property of the Government Hospital for the Insane Drawing, 1901 Well-known landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted promoted organized growth at St. Elizabeths, though most of his specific plans were never implemented. Superintendent White did take some of his suggestions, including moving some buildings around to better organize operations on campus. *Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site*
SE2 copy	Site Plan Map, 1904 Richardson’s expansion marked the first time patient facilities spread across Nichols Avenue. Up to that point, the almost 200-acre East Campus was used entirely for food production for the hospital. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE23 copy	Site Plan Map, 1908 Superintendent Richardson began major construction on the campus in 1900. The Boston architectural firm Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge won a design competition for a $900,000 appropriation to design fifteen new buildings. This new construction emphasized a single architectural aesthetic for the site. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE57	Underpass, Nichols Avenue

ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Drawing, 1903 Built in 1903, the underpass below Nichols Avenue signaled a vast expansion of the hospital's population and scope. The tunnel was widened in 1938 to accommodate increased traffic between West and East Campus. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation*
SE224 copy	N Building Day Room Photograph, 1905 N Building, constructed in 1902 as part of the Richardson expansion on the East Campus, housed "epileptic and feeble minded" white women. The day room featured open space and formal columns. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE60 copy	Male Receiving Building Drawing, c. 1930s Superintendent White continued the expansion into the East Campus with the new Maple Quadrangle in the 1930s. These large red brick structures with limestone detailing and tile roofs were constructed in a formal City Beautiful-inspired style. The Male Receiving Building opened in 1934 and the women's counterpart in 1936. Each held several hundred acute patients. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE22 copy	Site Plan Map, 1940 By 1940, major expansion on campus was almost over. Later buildings included the completion of the Continuous Treatment complex on the East Campus and a new building for the criminally insane to replace the aging Howard Hall. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
Sub panel	Howard Hall In the 1880s, Congress allocated funds for Howard Hall, a new secure building to isolate "insane criminals," both white and African American. Doctors, caregivers, or the courts deemed these patients too dangerous to be mixed with the rest of the hospital population. The building included 120 single-occupancy rooms for "homicidal and dangerous" men, in a quadrangle of four wings.
QUOTE	"The matter of the **recent escapes** from Howard Hall were discussed."

	--Minutes from the Board of Directors, October, 1909
SE25 copy on sub panel	Howard Hall Photograph, c. 1890s The original structure of Howard Hall was completed in 1891. In addition to its primary function, Howard Hall was used for many years as a triage area for African American men coming into the hospital, whether or not they were convicts. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE261 Object	*Needs of Government Hospital for the Insane* Report, Isaac Blackburn, 1911 This report to the Department of the Interior requested funding for a new perimeter wall for Howard Hall. "It is impossible to maintain desperate criminals in security," claimed hospital officials, "when the windows offer such easy communication between the outside world and the interior of the building." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE37 copy	Howard Hall, Outside Work Photograph, 1915 Howard Hall was completely self-contained, with its own area for field work and recreation. A 1915 addition of a 24-foot surrounding wall provided extra outdoor space and security. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE17 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Howard Hall, Wall and Gatehouse Drawing, 1913 Howard Hall became overcrowded within four years and was soon expanded. Additions included new outdoor recreation space, deemed necessary by hospital officials in a 1912 report, as the "courtyard is stifling hot and almost uninhabitable in the summer time." *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE54 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Howard Hall, Iron Door Drawing, 1914 Iron doors at St. Elizabeths provided both fire safety and security. This door at Howard Hall was purposefully designed to be an extreme escape deterrent, made from a one-inch thick single metal plate.

	Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection
SE55 copy	Detail of Howard Hall Window Guards Drawing, c. 1895 Security was a top priority in the design of the window guards at Howard Hall. Local newspapers often printed reports of St. Elizabeths escapees, many of whom were identified and returned to the hospital by authorities. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE286 copy	Weekly Schedule for Howard Hall Mimeograph, mid-20th century Howard Hall's residents could not leave the enclosed grounds. They had their own schedule of religious services, outdoor activities, and television time, separate from the rest of the patient population. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
Sub Panel	The Cottage Plan Driven partly by shifting ideology and partly by economic realities, leaders in the mental health field began advocating for less centralized patient care buildings in the late 19th century. By the 1880s, Superintendent Godding had become a national advocate for the new cottages. These buildings represented a new philosophy in mental health care, proposing that patients would be better served in smaller, more specialized buildings instead of one large hospital.
SE33 copy on sub panel	Atkins Hall, Exterior Photograph, 1900 Atkins Hall, constructed in 1878, was the first Cottage Plan building at St. Elizabeths. Many of the cottages at St. Elizabeths were built in a similar architectural style, but these buildings did not conform to a formal site plan. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE241 copy	Atkins Hall, Interior Photograph, 1900 Atkins Hall was originally intended for white, working-class, quiet, male patients. It was named for John DeWitt Clinton Atkins, the Congressional representative from Tennessee who helped appropriate its funding. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE18	Atkins Hall Alterations

ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Drawing, 1899 Alterations to Atkins Hall in 1899 included improvements to the sitting room and attendants' living spaces. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE3 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Burroughs Cottage, Front Elevation Drawing, c. 1890 Though St. Elizabeths was a public hospital, the superintendents had the authority—and often were encouraged by Congress—to accept private, paying patients if space was available. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
QUOTE	"This is a building which a Washington lady (Mrs. C.Z. Borrows), out of generous purpose...has caused to be erected on the grounds of the hospital, which she gives to the United States, **in order that her afflicted child may have a home** there while she needs it." --*Board of Visitors Report*, 1891
SE32 copy	Burroughs Cottage Photograph, c. 1890s Burroughs Cottage was funded by the family of patient Sarah Borrows (the spelling of the building changed over time). Completed in the 1880s, the cottage housed Sarah, her mother, and her personal nursing staff as well as other affluent patients. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE4 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Tuberculosis Cottages Drawing, 1913 Tuberculosis was rampant in America before the development of effective antibiotics in the 1940s. By 1914, five cottages (three for men, two for women) housed 20 tuberculosis patients each. The cottages were later demolished. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE26 copy	Tuberculosis Cottages Photograph, c. 1916 Porches on the tuberculosis buildings provided patients with fresh air and sunlight, both thought to be curatives for the disease. A larger, permanent building for TB patients was built in 1931.

	National Archives and Records Administration
Sub Panel	Prominent Patients Appropriately, most patients' stories remain unknown by the general public, despite some voyeuristic interest. As a federal hospital, St. Elizabeths' patient records are held at the National Archives and Records Administration; however, these sources were not consulted here. St. Elizabeths has seen many famous and infamous patients, including presidential assassins and would-be assassins, as well as other well-known figures in art, film, and literature.
SE302 copy on sub panel	Mary Claire Fuller (1888-1973) *Photoplay Magazine*, June 1915 A star of the silent film era, Mary Claire Fuller appeared in such popular films as the first version of *Frankenstein* (1910) and *The Active Life of Dolly of The Daisies* (1914). Her sudden departure from film in 1917 was a mystery at the time: her experience with mental illness caused her to leave Hollywood to live with her sister. Once family could no longer care for her, Fuller came to live at St. Elizabeths where she spent the last 26 years of her life.
SE174 copy	Richard Lawrence (c. 1800-1861) Cover of "Shooting at the President!: The Remarkable Trial of Richard Lawrence, for an Attempt to Assassinate the President of the United States" W. Mitchell, New York, 1835 One of the first patients admitted to St. Elizabeths was Richard Lawrence, whose attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson in 1835 failed when his gun did not fire. Lawrence's sensational trial captivated the nation. Its emphasis on the defendant's psychological state helped build support for the mental health hospital. *Library of Congress*
SE175 copy	Charles Guiteau (1841-1882) Photograph, 1882 Guiteau shot President James Garfield in 1881, declaring his assassination attempt to be "an act of necessity," due to his anger at the President. At the trial, Superintendent Godding testified that the suspect should be found not guilty by reason of insanity, but the jury disagreed. The autopsy findings suggested neurosyphilis, and prompted Godding to hire a neuropathologist at St. Elizabeths. *Library of Congress*
SE176	William Chester Minor (1834-1920)

copy	*Oxford English Dictionary* slip, c. 1880s William Chester Minor, a surgeon and major contributor to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, was a patient at St. Elizabeths twice during his life. Minor's service as an army surgeon during the Civil War led to severe mental illness. His first confinement at the hospital was in 1868. *Reproduced by permission of the Minor estate. Image supplied by Oxford University Press Archives*
SE177 copy	Ezra Pound (1885-1972) Letter from Ernest Hemingway to Archibald MacLeish, August 10, 1943 Ezra Pound was a poet and literary critic who lived at St. Elizabeths from 1945 through 1958. He claimed insanity when threatened with treason charges after recording pro-fascist radio broadcasts in Italy. Pound was initially housed in Howard Hall, which he called a "hellhole." He was later moved to the Center Building near the superintendent. While at the hospital, Pound was a prolific writer and was awarded a prestigious poetry prize by the Library of Congress. He was released in 1958 and returned to Italy. In this letter, written to the Librarian of Congress, fellow author Ernest Hemingway noted, "Thanks for sending the stats of Ezra's rantings. He is obviously crazy." *Library of Congress, Archibald MacLeish Papers (1907-1981)*
SE178 copy	Ernest Durig (1894-1962) Photograph, 1929 A sculptor and acolyte of French sculptor Auguste Rodin, Durig was a patient at St. Elizabeths in the late 1950s until his death. Durig claimed to have been Rodin's last student, but never achieved the fame he sought. After his death, the piles of signed drawings and letters attributed to Rodin found in his room at St. Elizabeths were declared forgeries. This 1929 photograph shows Durig sculpting Ruth Bryan Owen (D-Florida), the daughter of prominent politician William Jennings Bryan and the South's first woman in the House of Representatives. *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division*
SE179 Object	John Hinckley, Jr. (1951-) *Newsweek* magazine, May 24 1982 Probably the best-known patient ever to live at St. Elizabeths, John Hinckley was remanded to care in 1982 after his attempted assassination of President Ronald

	Reagan. Hinckley was declared not guilty by reason of insanity. Over the years, Hinckley received greater degrees of freedom and was released, with some contingencies, to live with his mother in 2016. *National Building Museum Purchase*
QUOTE	"The insanity defense concept…is one of the justice system's reminders that **compassion and mercy are high values** in American society." --*Newsweek*, May 24, 1982
Main Panel	Self-Sufficiency St. Elizabeths, like many such institutions, operated as its own small city. While not completely self-sufficient, the hospital did provide many of its own raw materials and labor for daily functions. Work, whether in the piggery or in the laundry, was often considered part of a therapy program. Patients also worked on the farm and in onsite shops making furniture, mattresses, and clothing. Their jobs differed based on their diagnoses, as well as race, age, and gender.
QUOTE	"[It is] **the obvious duty** of those having the care of indigent insane, for whom provision is made at the public expense, **to make them self-supporting**." --Superintendent Charles Nichols
SE94 copy on main panel	Laundry Room Photograph, 1897 In 1896, Superintendent Godding oversaw construction of a new facility to process over 50,000 pieces of laundry a week. Using tracks built into the basement floor, workers transported sheets, towels, and clothing across the vast length of the Center Building. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE75 copy	Organizational Chart Document, 1919 The staff at the hospital continued to grow with the patient population. In the 1860s, about 110 people worked at St. Elizabeths, including attendants, doctors, housekeepers, cooks, a horticulturist, a kitchen steward, farmers, maids, engineers, and carpenters. By the time of this chart, the staff had expanded and that trend would continue: by the 1930s, the hospital employed a staff of 1,600, and by the end of World War II,

	almost 6,000. Many of these workers lived on campus in close proximity to the patients. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE310 copy	Engine Room of the Power House of the U.S. Hospital for the Insane Thomas W. Power Engineering Company, c. 1907 St. Elizabeths existed as almost an island within the city, providing its own water and power. This photograph of the engine room was part of an advertising book from the Thomas W. Power Engineering Company. *Historical Society of Washington, D.C., General Photograph Collection*
SE155 copy	Little Lizzie Photograph, c. 2014 Saint Elizabeth No. 4, known as "Little Lizzie," was built in 1950 by the H.K. Porter Company. It was the last locomotive to transport coal to the hospital on a dedicated rail spur from the Baltimore & Ohio Rail line. *Courtesy of the B&O Railroad Museum*
SE96 copy	Proposed Garage Drawing, 1920 In the 1920s, concrete roads, pathways, and curbs brought the campus into the modern era. Cars and trucks changed the character of the rural site. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
Sub Panel	On the Farm Housing patients within a bucolic, rural landscape was a fundamental tenet of Moral Treatment and of later health care philosophies. However, after 1900, farming was increasingly consolidated on off-site farms, using hired staff rather than patient labor. More and more farmland on the East Campus was taken over by hospital buildings. Finally, after 110 years of farming, food production at St. Elizabeths ceased in 1965.
SE90 copy on sub panel	Piggeries Drawing, 1913 The piggeries, housing 600 pigs as "an essential economy," included yards, fattening pens, farrowing pens, bedding, a garbage area, and a slaughter house.

	Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection
SE89 copy	Oxon Hill Farm Photograph, early 20th century Superintendent Godding repeatedly asked Congress for money to buy more land. In 1891, St. Elizabeths purchased the Oxon Hill Farm in nearby Prince Georges County, Maryland. Until 1959, the farm, later known as Godding Croft, provided land for the raising of produce and animals. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE88 ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	Horse Inside Stable Drawing, c. 1853 In the 1880s, Superintendent Godding wrote about a "world apart," an agricultural utopia in which patients would live in farmhouses, work with animals, and cultivate the land. Though some patients did spend time on the farm, this vision never came to pass. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE92 copy	Preserves Room Photograph, 1895 Fruit grown on the St. Elizabeths farm was canned for winter use. Superintendent Nichols also recalled that "large quantities of apples, pears, peaches, and cherries [were] gathered from the trees by the patients, and eaten on their walks." *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE235 Object	Horse's Bit from St. Elizabeths Farm Early 20th century *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE93 SE118 SE134 Object	Milk Bottles, Milk Crate, and Creamery Sign (above) from St. Elizabeths Dairy, pre-1940 By the 1920s, the focus of the farming program shifted from providing food for patients to feeding the dairy herds. Milk production remained in operation through the mid-20th century. *National Museum of Health and Medicine and U.S. General Services Administration*
SE264 copy	Patient in Greenhouse Photograph, 1955 Longtime master gardener Alvah Godding, son of the superintendent, set the

	groundwork for extensive gardens with trees and plants gathered from around the world. Greenhouses provided flowers for patient wards. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
Sub Panel	Hospital Food Harvesting, preparing, and serving food in dozens of locations to thousands of people several times each day was a constant concern of the hospital administration. Complaints were often leveled as to the quality of the food, including in a 1907 report to Congress about insufficient meals.
SE101 copy on sub panel	African American Dining Hall, Building Q Photograph, c. 1915 By the early twentieth century, most patients ate in segregated communal dining halls throughout campus. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE99 SE116 SE117 Object	Plates, Teacups, and Glasses Used at St. Elizabeths, 20th century As the population grew, the design of the tableware used at St. Elizabeths changed from delicate and floral to practical, plain, and institutional. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE102 copy	General Kitchen Drawing, 1932 In this sketch of the General Kitchen, the main dining room for white patients is positioned near the dish warming area. The smaller “Colored D.R.” is segregated off to the other side of the building. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
Main Panel	Daily Life St. Elizabeths has been a temporary or permanent home to more than 120,000 patients, from the first patient, Thomas Sessford, who suffered from dementia, to those in care today. Patients’ day-to-day lives at St. Elizabeths varied significantly. Some worked on the grounds or in the shops as part of their treatment plans. Many had the opportunity

	to spend time walking the grounds or participate in various entertainments.
SE282 copy on main panel	Patients in Occupational Therapy Room Making Hangers Photograph, c. 1900 At the turn of the twentieth century, prevailing medical beliefs identified work as "contributing to and hastening recovery." Some patients kept busy manufacturing wooden hangers. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
Sub Panel	Entertainment St. Elizabeths' patients participated in a wide range of cultural activities. Starting in 1919, the Red Cross set up an office at St. Elizabeths to provide a segregated entertainment program that included baseball games, dances, and brief excursions into the city. Other organizations offered slideshows and lectures, giving institutionalized patients a glimpse of the outside world.
SE59 copy on sub panel	Hitchcock Hall Architect: Sunderland Brothers Drawing, c. 1960 Hitchcock Hall, with its architectural flourishes and terra cotta detailing, opened in 1908 as one of the grandest structures on campus. The building's 1,200-seat auditorium hosted meeting space for assemblies as well as cultural activities for patients such as movies, operas, musicals, dances, and lectures. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE233 copy	Hitchcock Hall Stage Photograph, c. 1910 The Board of Visitors reported to Congress about Hitchcock Hall that, "the first occasion of its use was a play acted and managed entirely by the officers and employees of the hospital." *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE269 copy	Theater Performance, Hitchcock Hall Photograph, 1950s *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE124 Object	Hitchcock Hall Sign 20th century

	U.S. General Services Administration
SE62 copy	St. Elizabeths Band Photograph, c. 1914 Superintendents encouraged the hospital staff and patients to form musical bands. There was a paid orchestra at the turn of the 20th century. Additionally, groups of patients and staff played together. *General Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE289 copy	At the Piano, St. Elizabeths Photograph, early 20th century *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE231 Object	Clarinet Used at St. Elizabeths, 20th century Superintendent Godding did not always speak positively about the musical program at the hospital. He once noted that, though there were some talented military musicians among the patients, often "evil spirits get into their horns." *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
Sub Panel	Recreation Over the years, many patients participated in sports and recreational activities, including baseball, boxing, croquet, and golf. Patients also had the opportunity to visit the library and the beauty shop, and participate in other familiar activities of "regular" life. Some pastimes appeared less than wholesome: in 1906, an investigation accused the staff of gambling with their charges, noting that "cards were played for money by the attendants and patients."
QUOTE	"Most wards had **jump ropes**, badminton sets, checkers (regular and Chinese), bingo, bean bags, scrabble, dominoes, **jigsaw puzzles**, ring toss, coloring books, croquet sets, horse shoes, **record players**, and ping pong equipment." --St. Elizabeths Hospital Memorandum, 1956
SE285 copy on sub panel	Patients in Wheelchairs Play Catch with a Nurse Photograph, mid-20th century *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE70	Proposed Grandstand for Baseball Grounds Drawing, c. 1910

ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	This grandstand, though never built, indicates that leaders at the hospital wanted to be able to host large events outside, whether baseball games or other assemblies. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE135 Objects	Bases from Baseball Field Used at St. Elizabeths, 20th century Teams of patients and staff played baseball off and on over the years, with the hospital's team playing in the Washington, D.C., amateur league. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE137 Object	Croquet Set Used at St. Elizabeths, 20th century *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE293 copy	Playing Baseball Photograph, early 20th century *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE284 copy	Playing Badminton and Volleyball Photograph, early 20th century *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE290 copy	Boxing at Howard Hall Photograph, c. 1950s *Life* magazine claimed in a 1955 photo essay that the criminal patients at Howard Hall would "work off their aggressiveness" while boxing. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE127 Object	Circulating Library Sign c. 1930s The circulating library moved from the Center Building into the former mortuary and laboratory, the Rest Building, in 1929, with bookshelves and reading rooms on the first floor. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE272 copy	Patients Reading in the Library Photograph, mid-20th century *U.S. National Library of Medicine*

SE123 Object	*The Herb-Moon: A Fantasia* Book, John Oliver Hobbes T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1896 Found in the Center Building wall, 2016 This novel, a love story written by best-selling author Pearl Craigie using a pen name, was last checked out of the St. Elizabeths circulating library in 1932. The book arrived at the hospital through the Soldiers and Sailors Camp Library, a program that delivered almost ten million books to service members during World War I. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE242 Object	*Catalogue of the Circulating Library of the Government Hospital for the Insane* Book, 1912 Librarian Louise Sackman Hough catalogued the library books. The inventory included many histories, biographies, and novels, such as volumes by Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Eliot, and Charles Dickens. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE211 Object	*The Sun Dial* Pamphlet, 1929 *The Sun Dial*, a staff-produced newsletter distributed around the hospital occasionally between 1917 and 1929, included pieces by employees alongside articles, poems, and other work by patients. In this issue, a patient described the life and times of a pet guinea pig named Philandra. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE114 and SE262 copy	Beauty Shop (left) Photograph, 1955 (right) Photograph, 1927 A beauty shop was established in Toner Building, a white women's infirmary, in 1927, staffed by nurses who had beauty school training or experience. Superintendent William White noted, "The beauty treatment gives our women patients self-respect. It bucks them up, makes them take an interest in life." *U.S. National Library of Medicine* *National Archives and Records Administration*
Sub Panel	Religious Practice Patients came to St. Elizabeths from all religious backgrounds. Though most patients

	were Protestant or Catholic, the hospital staff provided opportunities for those of other faiths to worship during their stay on campus. Local clergy often came to assist in religious rituals, such as leading a Passover Seder.
SE265 copy on sub panel	Chaplain with Patient Photograph, 1955 *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE308 copy on sub panel	Protestant Religious Services Booklet, mid-20th century "In this new experience in a mental hospital," offered this informational booklet on religious life at St. Elizabeths, "the resources of religion can be of help. Feel free to call on your chaplain in time of need." *Ephemera Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE105 Object	Chalice from the Chapel 20th century *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE111 Object	Bench from the Chapel 1950s Chapel space had long been provided in the Center Building and elsewhere on campus. A chapel building was constructed on the East Campus in the 1950s. *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE108 Object	Stained Glass Window from the Chapel 1970s The design of this stained glass window honored long-time chaplain Ernie Bruder, who fought for a designated building for religious services on campus. "It is a scandal to the hospital," he wrote in 1948, "that a small, inadequate room, never designated for the purpose, and used for any and all other purposes, should have to serve as the hospital Chapel." *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
Sub Panel	Medical Care In the early 20th century, a scientific approach to medical care took center stage at American asylums, with new technologies and treatment regimens. St. Elizabeths hired its first permanent female doctor for the women's wards in 1905, and became

	the first public mental health hospital in the nation to train medical interns in the 1920s.
SE240 copy on sub panel	Nurses Photograph, c. 1920s A nursing school operated on site from 1894 to 1952. Nursing students lived on campus and received hands-on training in both medical supervision and day-to-day patient care. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE225 copy	E Building Photograph, 1904 E Building, the nurses' home, was part of the Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge expansion. Investing in nurses' training is an example of an increased emphasis on professionalization of the medical staff at the hospital in the early 20th century. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE173 copy	*Nursing Students' Handbook* Booklet, c.1950s Welcoming nurses to their residence--a new building constructed in 1945-- this handbook laid out strict rules. Nurses had to follow procedures for everything from curfews and laundry to playing music. The instructions noted, for example, that smoking is not to be done "indiscriminately on the grounds." *National Institutes of Health, NIH Stetten Museum*
SE228 Object	Two Nurses Posing Patient painting, 1951 *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE107 Object	Nurse's Hat Early 20th century The duties of a nurse at St. Elizabeths were often difficult. In fact, a hospital publication in 1900 called the job "most trying," noting that the position would "require the highest type of character." *National Museum of Health and Medicine, donated by a nurse at St. Elizabeths who trained at the Philadelphia General Hospital*
SE106	Attendants' Buttons

Object	Undated Patient attendants worked daily with patients well before the nursing school was established. Like other segments of the workforce looking to improve job conditions, St. Elizabeths' attendants joined the Hospital Attendants' Protective Union in 1900. *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE218 Object	*Course of Instruction in Practical Nursing as Given in the Training School for Nurses at St. Elizabeths Hospital* Government Printing Office, 1923 This preliminary training course for nurses at St. Elizabeths provided detailed instructions on making beds, scrubbing equipment, admitting patients, and other tasks. The booklet reminded students that "the clinical chart is an index to the nurse's education and character." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE133 Object	Medicine Bottles, undated Medications, including opium and alkaline bromides, were always important in subduing and calming patients. Beginning in the 1950s with Thorazine and in later decades with Prozac and other therapies, drugs assumed a greater role in helping patients leave the hospital to live on their own. *U.S. General Services Administration*
Sub Panel	Research Many of psychiatry's leading practitioners worked at or visited St. Elizabeths. For example, Carl Jung, a proponent of psychoanalysis, arrived in 1912 to study the dreams of African American patients. The hospital had one of the country's first psychology laboratories and, in 1910, Superintendent White created a new research-focused department including psychologists, pathologists, and technicians.
SE253 copy on sub panel	Laboratory Interior Photograph, 1910 In 1884, Superintendent Godding established a pathology laboratory, the first at such an institution in the United States. He believed that funding brain research would lead to the next insights and treatments for mental illness. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE81	Rest Building Autopsy Room

copy	Photograph, 1915 The Rest Building, built in 1882, was the original mortuary and pathology laboratory at St. Elizabeths. In a report to Congress in 1905, administrators noted: "we have located here a revolving autopsy table and an arc light, so that work can be done readily at night." *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE82 copy	Blackburn Laboratory, Exterior Photograph, c. 1920s Operational until 2010, Blackburn Laboratory was the longest-running laboratory in a U.S. mental institution. It was named after Dr. Isaac Wright Blackburn, a pathologist who ran the lab for its first several decades, beginning in 1884. *National Archives and Records Administration*
SE83 ROUND 1 COPY ROUND 2 ORIGINAL	Blackburn Laboratory with Autopsy Room Drawing, c. 1910 Using autopsy and the new study of psychopathology, scientists began to learn more about the possible physical manifestations of mental illness. Well over 15,000 autopsies were performed at St. Elizabeths between the 1880s and the 1980s. *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
SE254 copy	Laboratory Technician Photograph, mid-20th century *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE110 Object	Autopsy Theater Chair Mid-20th century In the mid-20th century, the autopsy gallery featured replica Eames chairs for observers. The molded fiberglass chairs, classics of 1950s-era design, complemented the modern scientific proceedings. The chairs are now used for visitors at the new hospital. *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE159 copy	Autopsy Theater Photograph, 2005 *© Christopher Payne/Esto*
SE236 Object	Kymograph Used at St. Elizabeths

	Maker: Charles Verdin, c. 1900 This kymograph was used by researchers at St. Elizabeths to measure patient response time. The test can be used to assess attention span and concentration while a patient is subjected to various auditory and visual stimulations. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE86 Object	Complete Test Material for Form L Revised Stanford-Binet Scales Used at St. Elizabeths Maker: Houghton Mifflin Co., mid-20th century In the mid-20th century, National Institute of Mental Health researchers administered tests to patients at St. Elizabeths. This kit, first developed in 1903, measured memory, verbal, and nonverbal skills to better develop treatment plans. *NIH Stetten Museum; Mr. Jason McEntee, National Institute of Mental Health*
SE103 Object	Medical and Scientific Glassware Undated *St. Elizabeths Hospital Museum*
SE260 Object	*Illustrations of the Gross Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in the Insane* Book, Isaac W. Blackburn Government Printing Office, 1908 Pathologists at St. Elizabeths made major contributions to the field of neuropathology. This book includes 75 plates illustrating--in many cases for the first time--different pathological conditions of the brain, including acute dementia, alongside descriptions of patient symptoms and family histories. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
116/117	PORTAL
Portal Panel	De-Institutionalization De-institutionalization began, nationwide, in the 1960s and continued for several decades, culminating in cutbacks in federal spending for mental health care in the 1980s. By the time many large hospitals closed in the late 20thcentury, they had already shed tens of thousands of patients. Inpatient care decreased due to many factors, including the development and increased use of anti-psychotic drugs and a new movement championing the rights and independence of the mentally ill. The architecture of mental health care shifted from large campuses of custodial care to a combination of small outpatient clinics, nursing homes, chronic illness hospitals,

	foster homes, and halfway houses. The age of the asylum was over.
117-118	ST. ELIZABETHS TODAY
117	
Area Overview	St. Elizabeths Today Today, St. Elizabeths is in a period of transition. Only a small part of the East Campus is in use as a mental health care facility, now operated by the city. The remainder of the East Campus will be redeveloped by the District for a variety of residential, retail, and community uses. The West Campus remains in federal ownership and will be the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security. Despite efforts to stabilize unused buildings, both campuses have suffered physical deterioration over the years. Redevelopment plans include the reuse and restoration of most of the historic buildings on the site, which was recognized as a National Historic District in 1979 and declared a National Historic Landmark in 1991.
SE364	St. Elizabeths Historic District Map *Government of the District of Columbia, Office of Planning, 2008*
SE215 Object	*U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary's Advisory Group on the Future of St. Elizabeths Hospital*, Final Report, 1964 By the 1960s, the age of the large, state-sponsored hospital was over, and the federal government began a "planned, phased, gradual transfer of Saint Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE311 Object	*Rehoboth Village: A Concept Proposal for the Use of the West Campus of St. Elizabeths* Pamphlet, 1991 City leaders proposed a variety of plans for redeveloping the West Campus. Though never constructed, Rehoboth Village would have been a "planned, integrated, model community" in which "persons with mental or other handicaps" would live in a thriving, mixed-use neighborhood alongside middle-income homeowners. *Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE220	*Real Property Issues Related to the West Campus: Report to Congressional*

Object	*Committees* U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2001 In 2001, with all patient care operations moved to the East Campus, the West Campus was declared "in excess of need" for the Department of Health and Human Services and was transferred to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) in 2004. *U.S. Government Accountability Office*
Main Panel	The End of an Era In October of 1963, President John F. Kennedy made a major announcement on the future of the government's role in mental health care: "We must move from the outmoded use of distant custodial institutions to the concept of community-centered agencies." He envisioned 1,500 small clinics across the country instead of large public hospitals. However, President Jimmy Carter's Mental Health Systems Act of 1980, which would have provided federal funding to this network of clinics, was overturned by President Ronald Reagan's administration. At the state level, some legislatures also limited funding for public clinics and hospitals.
QUOTE	"Many such hospitals and homes have been **shamefully understaffed, overcrowded, unpleasant** institutions….The time has come for **a bold new approach**." --President John F. Kennedy, February 5, 1963
SE281 copy on main panel	Nurse Leading Counseling Session Photograph, c. 1970s In the 1970s, residential care was vastly reduced at St. Elizabeths. Some patients still lived on campus, others were discharged, and many transferred to clinics, nursing homes, and foster homes. This small group therapy session represents a new system of outpatient care. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
SE20 copy	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) Relocation, Allison D Drawing, 1982 Buildings once intended to provide inpatient care were repurposed over the years for different uses. This drawing illustrates the changes made to a century-old building for its use as an outpatient facility.

	Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection
SE217 Object	(above) Programs and Services of the Area D Community Mental Health Center Brochure, 1971 A new clinic with special programs for youth, alcohol and drug addiction, and suicide prevention opened on the St. Elizabeths campus specifically to treat the population of "Area D"—far Southeast D.C. Emphasizing efficient, non-resident care, the clinic's outpatient programs aimed "to help people cope with mental or emotional problems as quickly as possible." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE216 Object	(below) *St. Elizabeths Hispanic Program: Culture-Specific Inpatient/Outpatient Care* Report, c. 1980 This report outlined guidelines for working with the hospital's 400 Hispanic patients. Recommendations included hanging "brightly colored paintings," playing Spanish-language music, and introducing "culture-specific psychodrama," among other support activities. The idea was that doing so would alleviate the patients' "sense of separation, alienation, and marginality." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*
SE324 SE325 SE326 SE327	St. Elizabeths Hospital Staff Photographs, c. 1980s The patient population shrank from almost 8,000 to 1,500 in three decades, but the site remained a working hospital with a large staff. *National Museum of Health and Medicine*
Sub Panel	Left Behind Many buildings on the West Campus stood empty for decades. Though most items had long since been removed, scavenged, or rescued, excavations prior to construction work uncovered artifacts that reveal details of patient life from previous centuries.
SE180 copy on sub panel	The Center Building Photograph, c. 2000 The Center Building was emptied of patients and staff in the 1990s. Windows were boarded up to protect the historic building from weather and vandalism. In many

	rooms, furniture, papers, and personal belongings remained, untouched, for decades. *© Carol Highsmith*
SE138 Object	Assorted Bottles Found in the Center Building, undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE129 Object	Golf Clubs Found in the Center Building, undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE139 Object	Bingo Sorter Found in the Center Building, undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE131 Object	45-RPM Records: "It's no Sin" (1951) "The Most Happy Fella" (1956) "Gotta Find my Baby" (1959) "Dear Jill" (1969) Found in the Center Building *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE130 Object	Movie Projector Found in Hitchcock Hall, 20th century *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE122, SE120, SE163, SE121 Objects	Items Handmade by Patients: Patient Sculptures Sewing Sampler Scrapbook Found in the Center Building, undated *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE345	Hallway with Peeling Paint, the Center Building Photograph, 2016 *© Colin Winterbottom*
SE119 Object	Radiator from the Center Building 20th century *U.S. General Services Administration*

Main Panel	Mental Illness Today Almost two centuries ago, Dorothea Dix underwent heroic efforts to convince state and federal legislators to fund a new movement to help treat mental illness. Today, the architectural part of that legacy is mostly gone. We still struggle to find answers to what many believe is a mental health care crisis. Every year, approximately 18 percent of the population experiences mental illness. Additionally, it is estimated that between 40 and 60 percent of those incarcerated in jails and prisons have had mental health problems. The asylum era was problematic in many ways, but the care of those with mental illness still demands national attention.
SE348 copy on main panel	St. Elizabeths Hospital Photograph, 2010 Architect: EYP Architecture & Engineering Turner Construction Company In 1987, the District of Columbia government took over management of St. Elizabeths hospital and the East Campus. Patients and staff moved off the historic West Campus in 2003, and in 2010 the city consolidated all mental health care functions into a 300-bed hospital building, operated by the Department of Behavioral Health. *EYP Architecture & Engineering*
	[Headlines from newspapers & magazines about mental illness] America's Largest Mental Hospital Is a Jail (*The Atlantic,* June 2015) Most mass shooters aren't mentally ill. So why push better treatment as the answer? (*Washington Post*, May 2016) Aid Groups Aim to Put Mental Health on World Agenda (*New York Times*, April, 2016) Students Flood College Mental-Health Centers (*Wall Street Journal,* October 2016) More than half of US adults with mental illness don't get needed care (*Fox News Health* October 2016) How Gaps In Mental Health Care Play Out In Emergency Rooms (NPR, October 2016) 2016 was a Garbage Year for Mental Health (*Huffington Post*, December 2016)
QUOTE	"The tradition of this place is not what we've heard about in the last 20 years. The **tradition of this place is the forefront of psychiatry** in the world." --Patrick J. Canavan, the hospital's chief executive, 2010.

FILM SE64 FILM SE275 FILM SE65	*We, the Mentally Ill*, 1955 (excerpt) © 1955 The GSK group of companies and the American Medical Association Reproduced with permission. *U.S. National Library of Medicine* *Run time: 05:30* Patients at St. Elizabeths participate in a dramatic reenactment of the life of Dorothea Dix. Later, they, along with patients from the New Jersey State Hospital, give an unprecedented first hand account of their living conditions. Produced for the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, *We, the Mentally Ill* was also broadcast to a wide television audience. *ASYLUM*, 1989 (excerpt) Stone Lantern Films, Inc. www.stonelanternfilms.org Directed by Sarah Mondale Produced by Sarah B. Patton and Sarah Mondale Distributed by Films Media Group - www.films.com All rights reserved. *Run Time: 14:00* This documentary film uses St. Elizabeths as a case study to examine the complexities of the American mental health care system. Historians David Rothman and Gerald Grob debate the advances and failings in our approach to treating mental illness. *Voices from Within*, 2013 (excerpt) Produced by Joy Haynes and Ellie Walton Video Diary Productions Meridian Hill Pictures *Run Time: 15:30* Four long-term St. Elizabeths Hospital residents—all of whom have committed violent crimes—film their daily routine for a video diary project. Through discussions with the film's producers and their fellow patients, they present personal insights into mental illness and treatment programs. Some of the material presented in these documentaries may be difficult for younger viewers.
118	DHS & SEE

Area Overview	The Department of Homeland Security The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is transforming the West Campus of St. Elizabeths into headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The large parcel of land within the city limits and the ability to provide appropriate security made the site an attractive option. DHS was founded in 2002, with the mission to "prevent attacks and protect Americans on land, sea and air." The agency consolidated 22 pre-existing government departments, which are now spread across the region. The U.S. Coast Guard was the first to move to St. Elizabeths, in 2013, with others to follow in the coming decades.
SE169 copy	Department of Homeland Security Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Master Plan Amendment #2, draft 2016 Planning Firm: ZGF GSA's West Campus master plan provides guidelines for the redevelopment. The agency's intent is to preserve as many of the National Historic Landmark's character-defining features as possible. Special consideration is given not just to the preservation and reuse of historic buildings, but also to historic landscapes and the view across the river. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE160 copy	Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building Aerial photograph, 2013 *© Christopher Cavas*
SE361 copy	Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building Architect: Perkins+Will Landscape Architect: Andropogon Photograph, 2013 The first new Homeland Security structure to be completed on the West Campus is the headquarters for the U.S. Coast Guard National Capital Region. The largest construction project in the region since the Pentagon, the LEED-Gold certified, Level-5 security building includes a green roof and a constructed wetland. *Perkins+Will; photograph © James Steinkamp*
SE350 Object	West Wing Addition Model Proposed structure, 2016

	The West Addition building will be the new "front door" to the Department of Homeland Security as the main entry point for staff and visitors. *Goody Clancy* *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE360 copy	Gatehouse Photograph, 2013 The gatehouse is the most publicly visible building on the West Campus, welcoming visitors for over 150 years. The restoration included reconstruction of a missing portico. *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE365 Object	Gatehouse Measured Drawings, The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) DC-349-AV, after 1933 Prepared as part of GSA's documentation and restoration of the historic West Campus, the drawing illustrates the gatehouse's placement in relation to the historic brick wall and the eagles at the main entrance. The structure, originally built in 1874, included a complex mix of materials and patterns, a hallmark of the Queen Anne style. *National Parks Service; Ita Ekanem, Scott Schwartz, and Namrata Barbhaiya, Mills + Schnoering Architects*
Main Panel	Renovating the Center Building As the oldest and most significant structure on the site, the Center Building has become a major renovation project. Extensive archaeological, archival, and architectural research has shaped the process. Transforming a 19th-century building that was designed for patient wards and staff apartments into 21st-century office space is a major undertaking. Historical details such as door transoms, trim work, and fireplace surrounds will be retained in some of the more ceremonial areas.
SE166A copy on main panel	The Center Building, South Entry Rendering, c. 2016 This rendering shows the planned reuse of the Center Building for government offices.

	U.S. General Services Administration
SE161 copy	The Center Building Photograph, 2016 Plans to retain as much of the interior of the Center Building as possible were hampered by the discovery of original building materials and a structural system that were in far worse condition than expected. *© Colin Winterbottom*
SE147 SE143 SE148 Object	Flooring, Door, and Decorative Wall Plaster from the Center Building Undated Prior to interior demolition of the Center Building in 2016, contractors removed examples of flooring, wall coverings, ventilation grilles, and other architectural details. Some of the pieces highlight the attention to design in this utilitarian building. GSA plans to reuse and feature some of these decorative elements in the restoration of the renovated structure. *U.S. General Services Administration*
Sub Panel	Dining Hall Built in 1885, the Dining Hall was emblematic of the hospital's late 19th-century shift to the Cottage Plan, which gave many patients more freedom of movement. Instead of eating meals in wards, many patients ate in the communal dining hall. As the West Campus transitions to a 21st-century workplace, the dining hall has been restored and is once again serving food.
SE181 copy	Dining Hall, Interior Photograph, 2013 Redevelopment of the West Campus for federal office space allowed GSA to return the 1885 Dining Hall to its original use. The LEED-Silver certified structure re-opened as a dining hall in 2013. *© Colin Winterbottom*
SE351 copy	Dining Hall, Exterior Photograph, 2013 *U.S. General Services Administration*
SE24	Dining Hall Drawing, 1885

ROUND 1 ORIGINAL ROUND 2 COPY	The Dining Hall could seat 600 patients and was envisioned by the hospital's Board of Directors as a "far more satisfactory arrangement" for dining "in the case of the quiet classes of the insane." *Library of Congress, American Architectural Foundation Collection*
118	St. Elizabeths East
Area Overview	St. Elizabeths East Since 2010, all hospital functions have been consolidated into one building on the East Campus. For the city, the rest of the site presents abundant redevelopment opportunities. The District of Columbia government has spent the last decade working with planners, infrastructure experts, engineers, and local residents to determine the best course of action for developing St. Elizabeths East. Several different plans, including a hospital and a technology innovation campus, have been explored and abandoned over the years.
SE337 SE338 SE339	*Investigating Where We Live: Ward 8* The National Building Museum's outreach program, *Investigating Where We Live*, sent 30 teenagers around Ward 8 in the summer of 2016, to learn more about their city. Taking these photographs and walking around the neighborhoods, students explored ideas about neighborhood change, city development, and history. *Photographs by Amber Whetstone, Yong Hee Cho, and Lukas Pestalozzi*
with SE337	"I think a mixed-use development of that scale will greatly improve the neighborhood." - Jonah Nguyen-Conyers
with SE339	"Congress Heights is a very interesting place because some residents support and some reject the major developmental change.' - Lukas Pestalozzi
Main Panel	East of the River (EOTR) Developed in the early 20th century at the end of the streetcar line, the neighborhoods around St. Elizabeths once had a predominantly white population. In the mid-20th century era of "white flight," most white residents left Southeast, seeking suburbanization and avoiding school integration. The neighborhood is now

	almost entirely African American. Today, the area known as “east of the river,” or EOTR, encompasses Wards 7 and 8 and includes Congress Heights and Anacostia. Development at St. Elizabeths East has the potential to bring change, sparking concerns about gentrification, but also interest in what might come next.
SE298 copy on main panel	Sign of the Times, January 15, 1971 Photograph by Bernie Boston Residents celebrated as Nichols Avenue was renamed Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue in honor of the slain civil rights leader. The Washington, D.C., City Council called the change “a small but important step in focusing attention on the plight of Southeast Washington.” *D.C. Public Library, Star Collection, © Washington Post*
SE295 copy	Area 52 Wymer map, 1948 Between 1948 and 1952, statistician John Wymer made maps of every neighborhood in Washington, D.C. He noted that the neighborhood around St. Elizabeths was a “thinly settled area” dominated by the hospital to the north and “a white residential district” to the south, dating back to the period 1910-30. *John P. Wymer Photograph Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*
SE296 copy	National Capital Hebrew Cemetery Photograph, 2017 In 1870 Adas Israel congregation opened its cemetery adjacent to the East Campus. At the time, this location in Congress Heights was considered a distant outpost of the city. Over the years other Jewish congregations also located cemeteries here. *Photograph by Caitlin Bristol*
SE299 copy	*Ward 8: The Past, The Present, The Future* Poster for documentary screening, 2014 For several decades, politicians, planners, developers, and community groups imagined ways to redevelop the East Campus. Mayor Marion Barry was the first—but not the last—D.C. mayor to make plans to develop this new windfall of land and buildings. *WHUT Howard University Television*
SE340	Congress Heights

copy	Photograph, 2016 Near the corner of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenues in Congress Heights, a mural illustrates Dr. King's inspirational quotation: "Only when it is dark enough, can you see the stars." This market is across the street from St. Elizabeths. *National Building Museum, Investigating Where We Live, Jonah Nguyen-Conyers*
Sub Panel	Improving Infrastructure Soon after the District of Columbia took control of the East Campus in 1987, conflicting ideas surfaced over the best uses for the site. Before any construction on new development could begin, however, the infrastructure needed to be completely redesigned and replaced. The entire campus, developed over time by many different construction firms, needed to be brought together into a coherent plan.
SE354 copy on sub panel	Corroded Pipe, St. Elizabeths East Photograph from *St. Elizabeths East Existing Infrastructure Condition Report,* 2012 Neglect had led to corroded, out-of-date water systems. Years of rapid growth and haphazardly-planned utilities revealed a tangle of sewers, electric and telephone lines, pipes, and water mains. *Prepared for the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development by CH2M Hill*
SE277 and SE278 Object	Planning Documents for St. Elizabeths East Infrastructure Work, 2014-2016 Infrastructure Planning: CH2M Hill Extensive infrastructure studies determined the best proposals for transportation and utilities on the historic campus. Planners had to start from scratch—there had been no comprehensive boundary study or topographical mapping done at the site. *CH2M Hill*
SE182 Object	Planning Documents for Water Tower Plans, December 2015 The water tower at St. Elizabeths has long been derided as not up to the task for the neighborhood's needs, providing only weak water pressure to nearby residents. Recent developments at the site will bring improvements to the wider community. DC Water plans to replace the facility in 2018. *DC Water*

Main Panel	City Planning For its first 60 years, St. Elizabeths operated on the rural fringe of the city, surrounded mainly by farms, military installations, and cemeteries. As Southeast D.C. developed into a residential neighborhood in the 1920s, St. Elizabeths continued to develop separately from the nearby area. In the 1970s and 1980s the hospital required less and less space for mental health facilities and the patients moved out of the deteriorating historic buildings. The District explored different ways to reuse the hospital campus.
QUOTE	"The city has extended…and the needs of **this new portion of the city** are from time to time **coming into conflict** with the interests of the institution." --Superintendent William White, 1912
SE167 copy on main panel	St. Elizabeths East Word Cloud *Master Plan and Design Guidelines*, 2012 City planners determine the "program," or uses for different spaces on a map of St. Elizabeths East. Here, the red arrows point into the city, highlighting the desire to literally break through the walls that surround the St. Elizabeths campus. *Government of the District of Columbia*
SE168 copy on main panel	Elementary School Student Drawings Photograph, *Master Plan and Design Guidelines*, 2012 Ward 8 children participated in an art contest to imagine the new development on the East Campus. Entries included plans for a skate park, a retirement home, a Walmart, a daycare, a Martin Luther King, Jr., Museum, and plenty of roads in and out of the neighborhood. *Government of the District of Columbia*
SE172 copy	R.I.S.E. Demonstration Center Architect: Cunningham Quill Architects Photograph, 2014 Mayor Vincent Gray's plans for development at St. Elizabeths East called for a technology innovation hub for the city. The Digital Inclusion program at the R.I.S.E. Center was part of that plan and provides computer classes and support, with a focus on seniors, small businesses, and job seekers. Renovated in 2014, the building had formerly been used as a chapel at St. Elizabeths. The acronym "R.I.S.E." stands for REL8.INOV8.STIMUL8.ELEV8 to symbolize the

	connection between the site and the revitalization of the District's Ward 8. *Government of the District of Columbia*
SE171 copy	G8WAY DC Architect: Davis Brody Bond Structural Engineer: Robert Silman Associates Structural Engineers, DPC Photograph, 2013 Completed in 2013, Gateway DC is a temporary location for festivals, farmers' markets, educational programing, and arts events. At the ribbon-cutting, Deputy Mayor Victor Hoskins noted of the project, "this structure and its build-outs will provide the amenities the community needs and, frankly, deserves." *Photo © Eric Taylor, EricTaylorPhoto.com*
SE170 copy	Food Trucks at St. Elizabeths Photograph, 2014 Completed in 2013, the Gateway Pavilion provides a gathering space for community events and festivals on the East Campus. *Photo © Eric Taylor, EricTaylorPhoto.com*
SE356 Film	*Arts & Community Make St. Elizabeths East Campus*, 2015 Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development Video by Cureate for Verdehouse Background audio and spoken word: Lemond Brown, Swaliga Foundation Artist, and Ward 8 citizen: Sheila Crider Male Voiceover, Principal Architect Cunningham | Quill: Ralph Cunningham
SE279 copy	Demolition Announcement Poster, 2016 D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser invited the public to the tear-down of two of St. Elizabeths East's mid-20th century buildings, advertising that the demolition event would be "Bigger than Basketball." A new events center will replace the demolished structures. *Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development*
SE357 Object	Cornerstone for Building 119 Mid-20th century The city plans to restore some of the older hospital buildings for new uses. However, many mid-20th century structures were demolished to make way for the sports arena

	and other new development. *Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development*
SE331 copy	Entertainment and Sports Arena Project Plan (Proposed), 2017 Architects: Rossetti Architects and Marshall Moya Design Builders: Smoot Construction and Gilbane Building Company Set to open in 2018, the 4,200-seat facility will be managed by Events DC. It will hold concerts, sporting, and cultural events year round. It will also serve as the home arena for the Washington Mystics (WNBA) and practice facility for the Washington Wizards (NBA). *EventsDC*
SE332 copy	Continuous Treatment (CT) Development Plan (Proposed), 2016 Architects: Cunningham ⏐ Quill Architects Plans for the renovation of the East Campus include the transformation of the Continuous Treatment Buildings, originally built in the 1930s and 1940s, into apartments with gardens and private lawn space. *Cunningham ⁄ Quill Architects*
East/West Credits	**East Campus Redevelopment:** Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development 183 acres Planned development: residential units, office space, entertainment venue, retail, hotels Phase One Development Team: Redbrick, LMD, with Gragg Cardona Partners Infrastructure: CH2M Hill, DC Water, Gilbane, Inc. Sports and Entertainment Center: Events DC, Marshall Moya Design, Rossetti Architects, Smoot Gilbane Residential: Cunningham Quill Architects, Landscape Architecture Bureau (LAB) Gateway Pavilion and R.I.S.E. Center: Davis Brody Bond and Cunningham Quill Architects **West Campus Redevelopment:**

	U.S. General Services Administration 176 Acres Planned development: government office space and support buildings **Master Planning** **2008 DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeths Master Plan** Jones Lang LaSalle SmithGroup Greenhorne & O'Mara Oehrlein & Associates Robinson & Associates Symmetra Design DP Consultants Straughan Environmental Services **2012 DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeths Master Plan Amendment Federal Use Parcel** Leo A. Daly Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC HDR Environmental John Milner Associates Robinson & Associates Symmetra Design CH2MHill HNTB Corporation **Proposed 2017 DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeths Master Plan Amendment #2 (Underway)** ZGF Stantec Goody Clancy|HDR CH2M **Phase 1** **U.S. Coast Guard, Central Utility Plant, and Garage Design-Build Team** Perkins+Will (Bridging AE) Clark Construction WDG Architecture HOK McKissack & McKissack **Adaptive Reuse Phase 1b Buildings** Perkins+Will

	Grunley Construction **Perimeter Fence and Gatehouses** Perkins+Will Balfour Beatty Construction **Site Utilities Phase 1** Perkins+Will Balfour Beatty Construction **Main Electric Service Vault** Washington Gas/Honeywell **DHS Operations Center A Phase 1** Goody Clancy I HDR Clark Construction **Phase 2** **Center Building Adaptive Reuse** Goody Clancy|HDR (Bridging) Grunley Construction Company, Inc. Shalom Baranes Associates Thornton Tomasetti AVSmoot, LLC **Adaptive Reuse Phase 2 Buildings and Center Building West Addition** Goody Clancy|HDR (Bridging) **Central Utilities Plant Bridging Design** ZGF with Gordon Engineering Balfour Beatty Construction/hGA Architects - Design Builder **Site Utilities Phase 2** ZGF with Gordon Engineering Construction TBD **DHS Operations Center A Phase 2a** ZGF Facilities Support Services
118	EXHIBITION CONCLUSION
Conclusion	Beyond the Walls

	St. Elizabeths is a reminder of a time when the American government at both the federal and state levels led the world in creating and funding an infrastructure to care for the mentally ill. The hospital buildings that remain on the site are architectural remnants of another era, a time in which many believed that the built environment could have therapeutic properties. As the buildings undergo extensive renovation and reuse, St. Elizabeths enters a new chapter, with new types of land use and new opportunities for city residents. The landscape and structures will be rebuilt within preservation guidelines, to retain much of the feel of the original construction. City and federal leaders hope that this environment, once intended to cure the most vulnerable, can now provide security, community, and opportunity to a new generation of residents and workers. As St. Elizabeths changes, its history still lingers within the walls.
SE342 Object	(above) Exit Sign from the Center Building *U.S. General Services Administration*
Exhibition Credits	Curator: Sarah A. Leavitt Assistant Curator: Caitlin Bristol Registrar: Nancy Bateman Assistant Registrar: Laura Hicken Chief Preparator: Hank Griffith Master Carpenter: Chris Maclay Installation Team: Tim Anderson, Marcus Collins, Kyrae Cowan, Karen Griffith, Patrick Lipscomb, Don Maclay, Jordan Sanders Curatorial Interns: Kiersten Mounce, Gabrielle Lindemann, Craig Swenson, Shira Gladstone Vice President for Exhibitions & Collections: Cathy Crane Frankel Director of Exhibitions & Collections: Zachary Levine Exhibition design: The Design Minds Graphics fabrication: Spectrum Printing & Graphics St. Elizabeths model conservator: Cathy Valentour Thank you to: GSA National Capital Region, Laura Schiavo, Sherry Birk, Jogues Prandoni, Suryabala Kanhouwa

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